

Microvascular Materials for Mass and Energy Transport

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2nd Annual Multifunctional Materials Meeting
PM: Dr. “Les” Lee

Award FA9550-12-1-0352

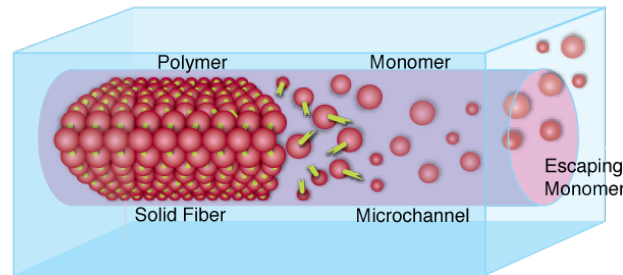


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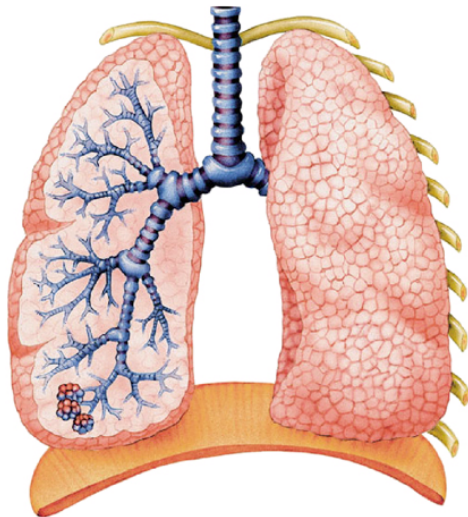
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Micro-Vascular Exchange Units : Bio-Inspired Energy & Mass Transfer

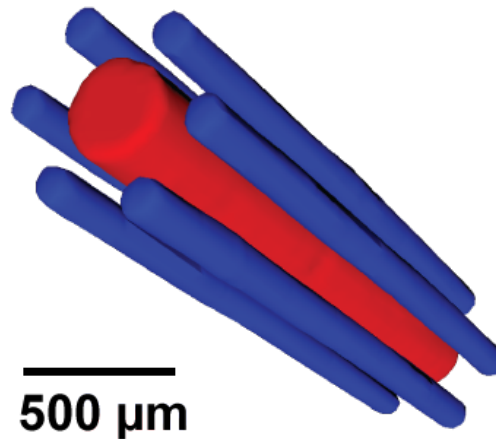
VaSC – Vaporization of a Sacrificial Component



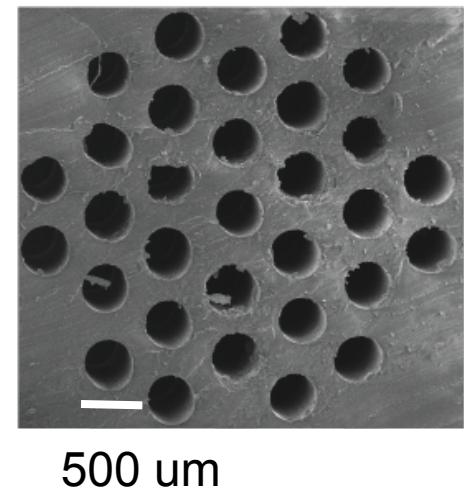
Our Motivation



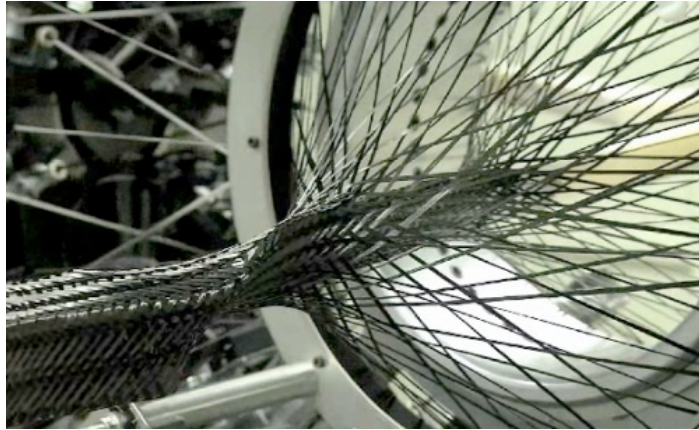
Exchange Unit



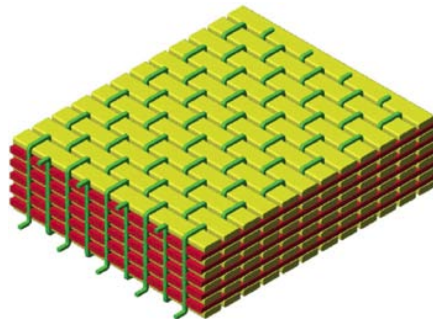
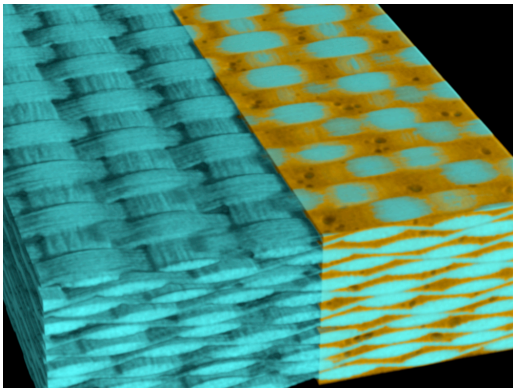
Optimization



Fiber Reinforced Composites



**Fiber Composite,
Stronger, Lighter**



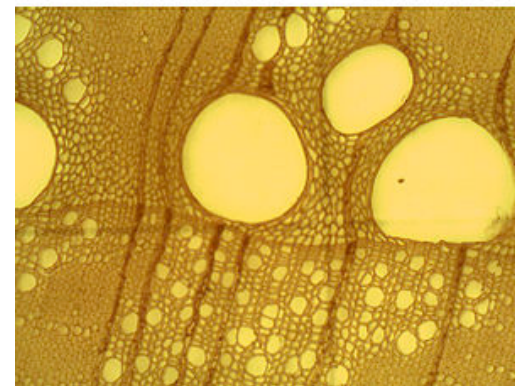
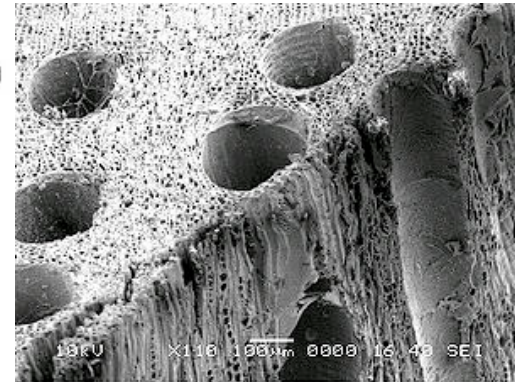
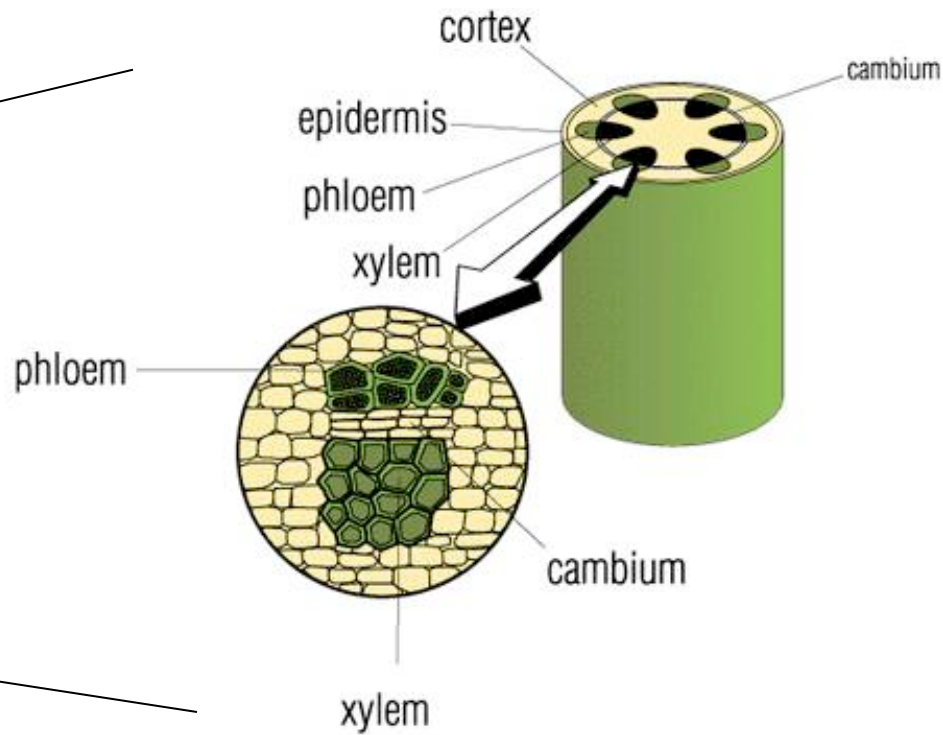
Interwoven fibers provide strength



50% Composite, 30% Lighter

Trees: Nature's Composites

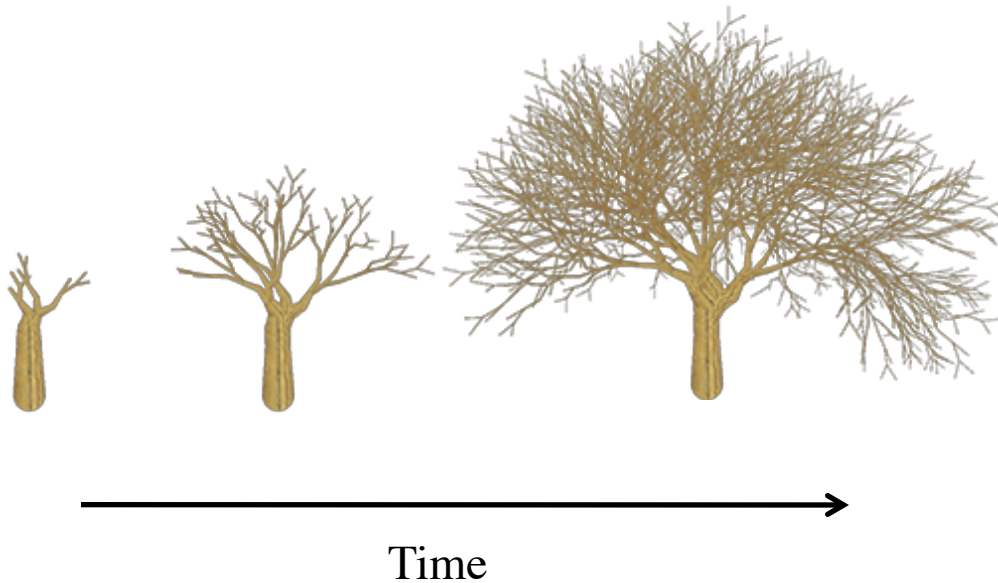
Pacific Yew Tree



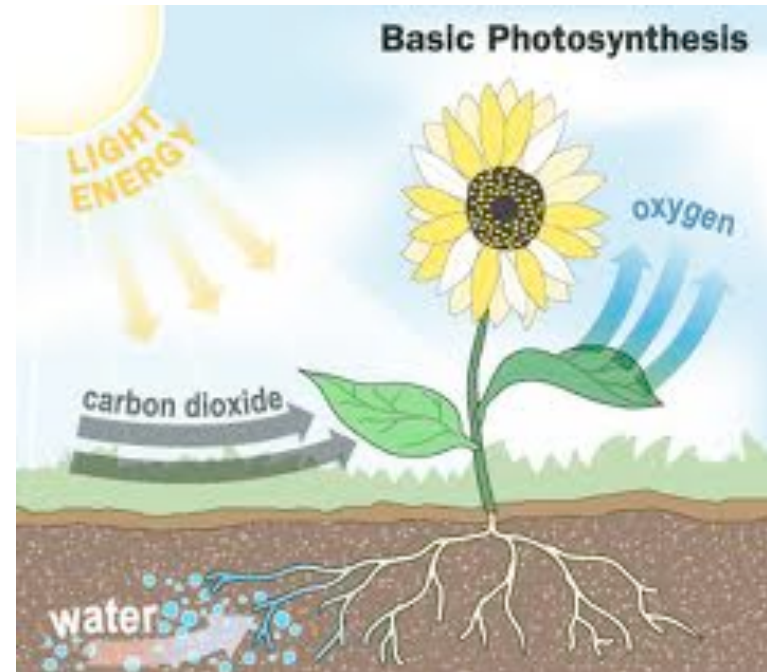
Vasculature Creates Living Materials

E/M Transport + Regional Chemistry = Growth, Homeostasis, Communication

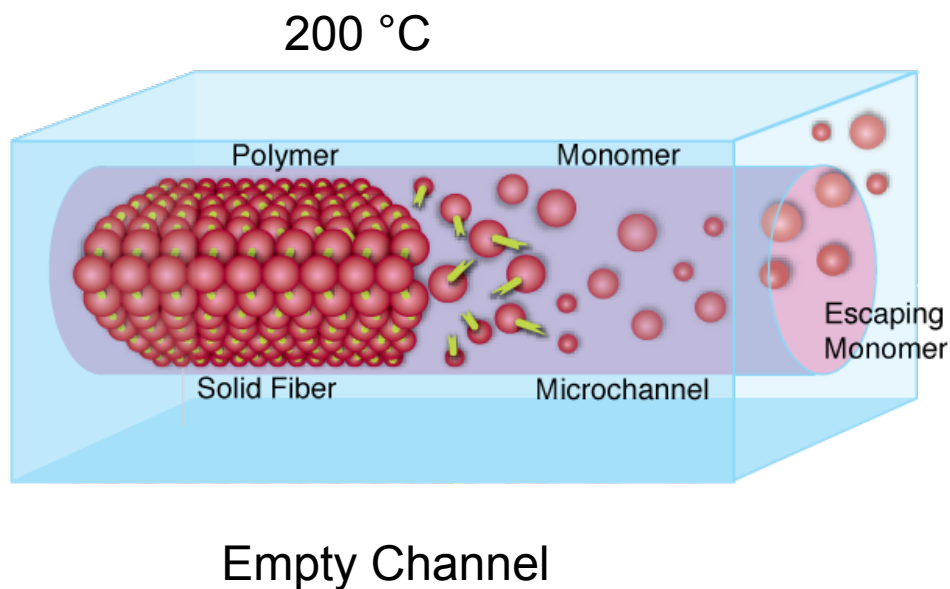
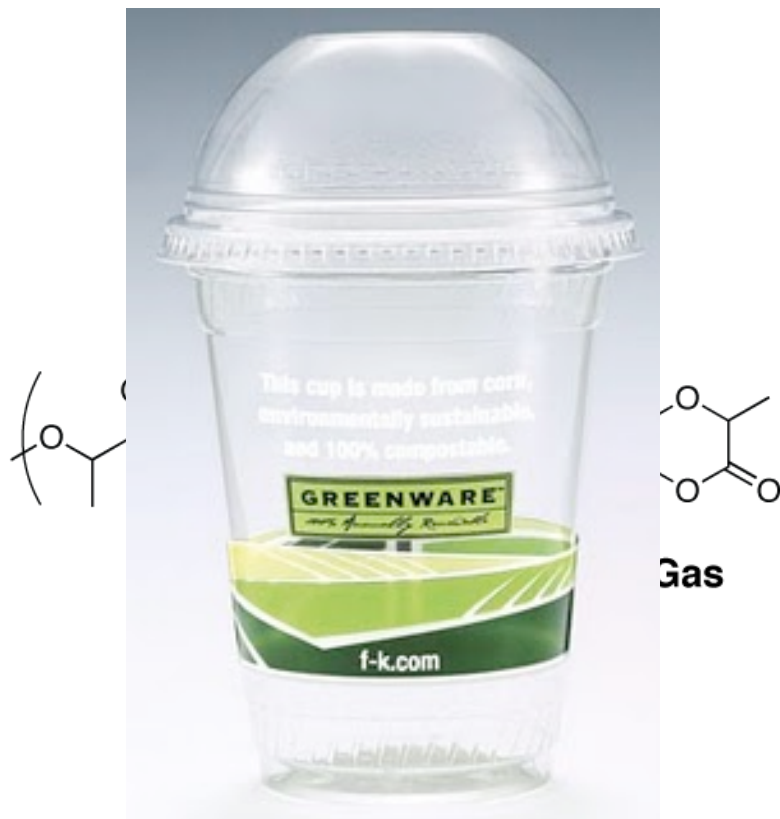
Growth



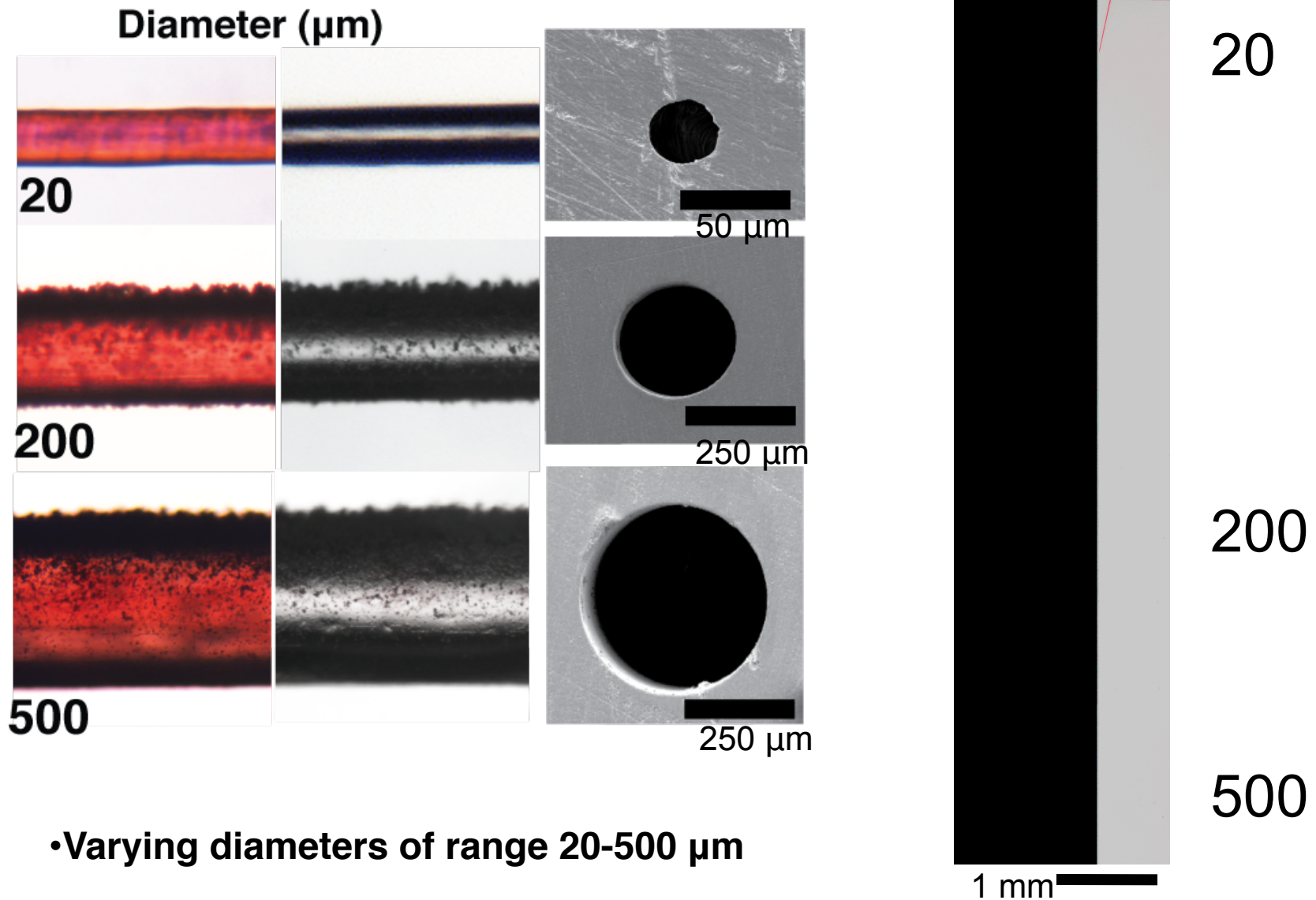
Reactivity



VaSC – Vaporization of a Sacrificial Component

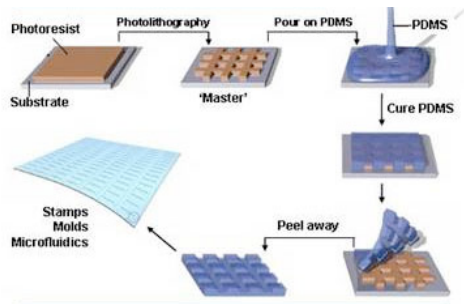
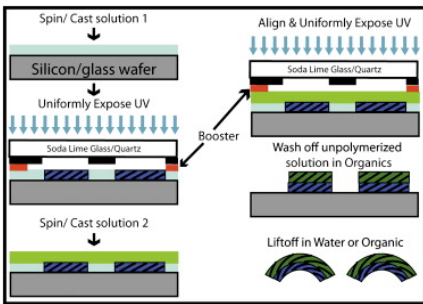


Size Range & Connection of Fibers

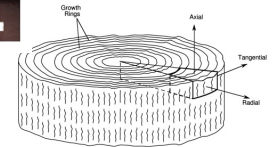
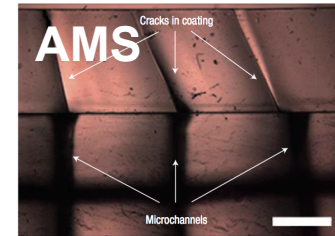
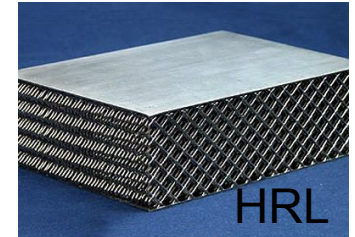
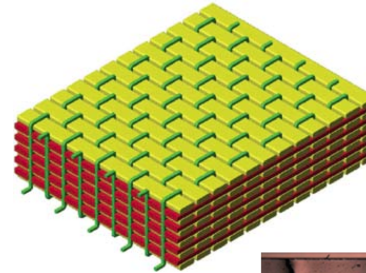


Different Micro-Fabrication Methods for Materials: Hamburger to Celery

Lithography



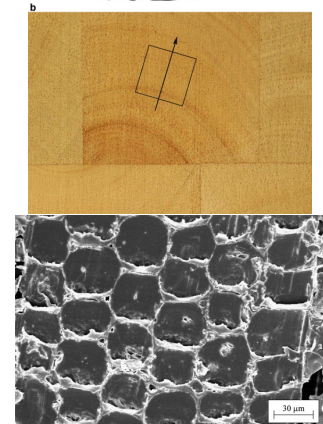
3D Techniques



Big Mac Assembly

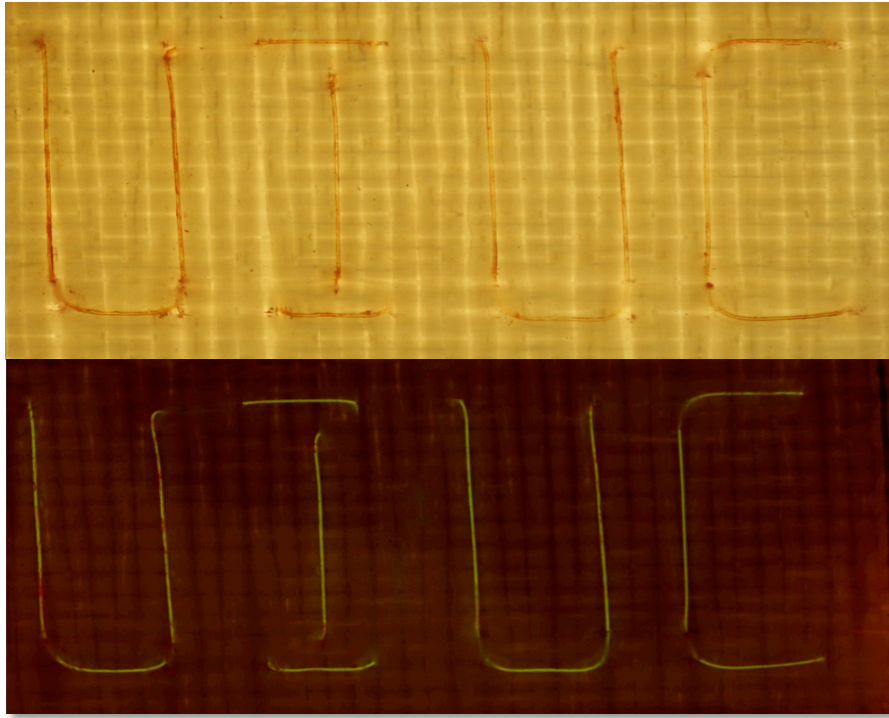


Celery Assembly



Fibers Can be Woven Into Composite Materials

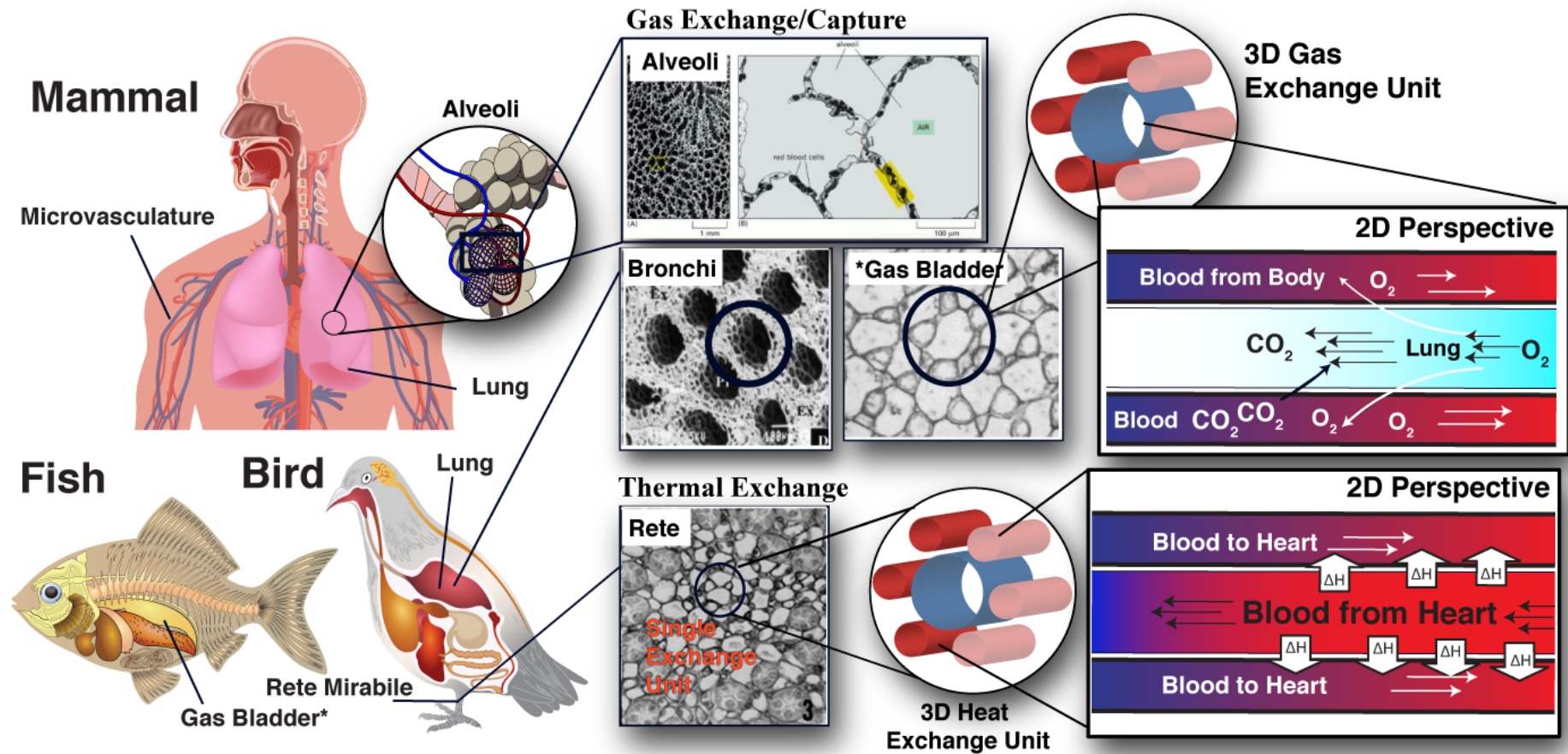
Channel extends
over 0.5 meter!



And Deformed to
Complex Geometries



Nature: A brilliant chemengineer



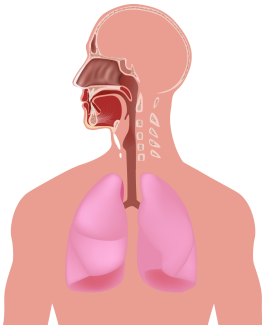
In Nature Thermal And Gas Exchange Are Based On Same Structures

Just how efficient are natural structures?



$$2 \times 10^{12} \text{ KWH} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$$

$$85 \times 10^{10} \text{ L} \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$$



Breathing Capacity of Lung

Resting $0.5 \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$

Max. Cap. $3.0 \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$

Lungs are some of the most efficient structures known

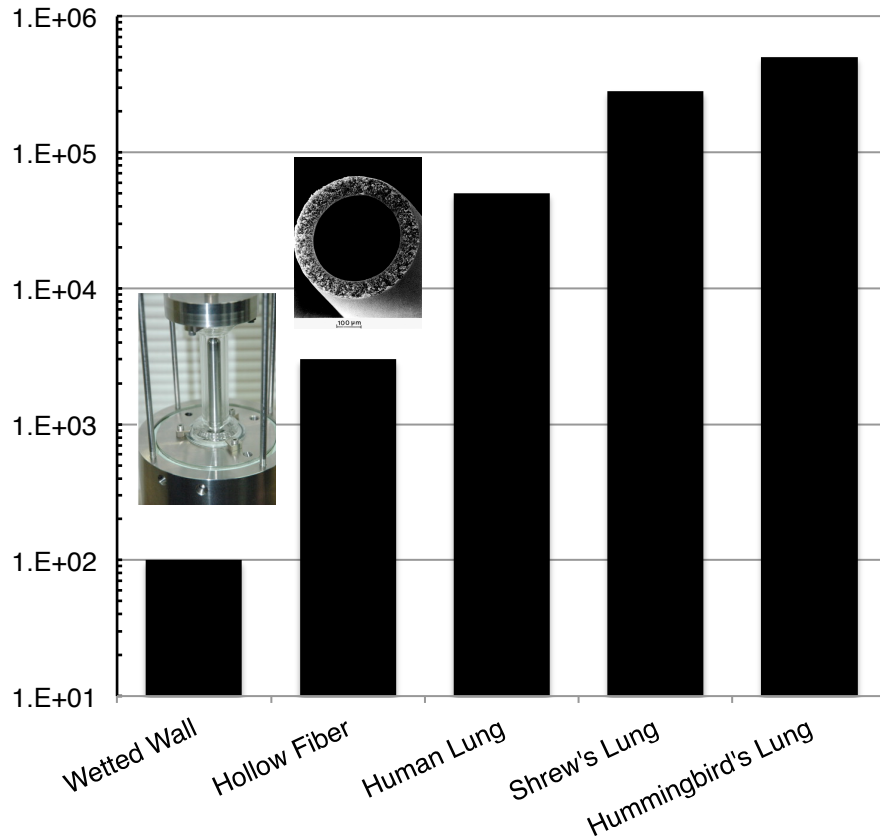
=

3 million
(0.5 million max cap)

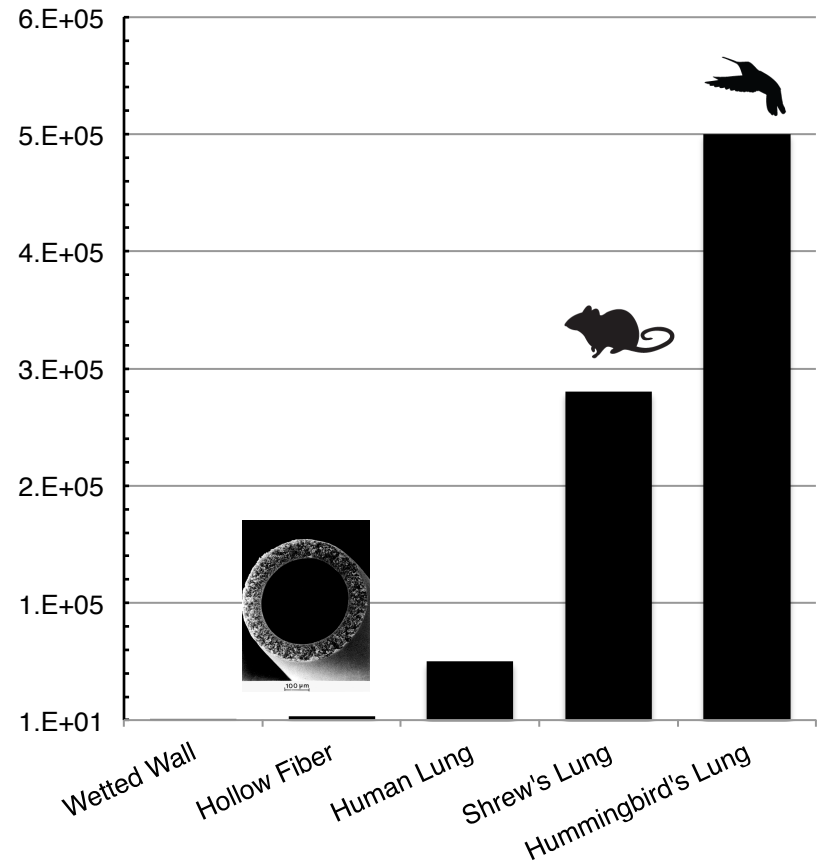
0.1% total energy

Man-Made Exchangers vs. Natural Exchangers

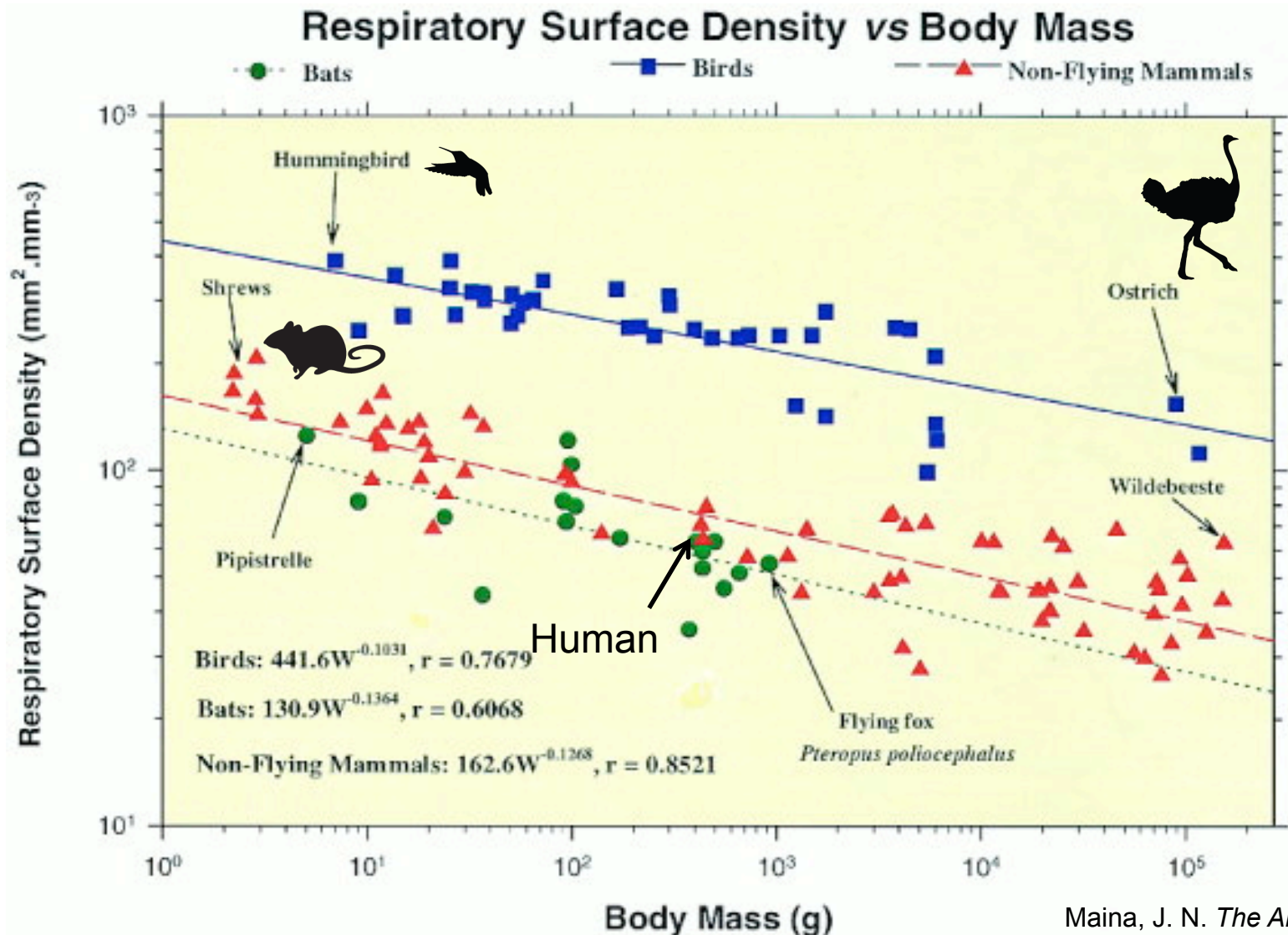
Log Plot Specific Surface Area
($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$)



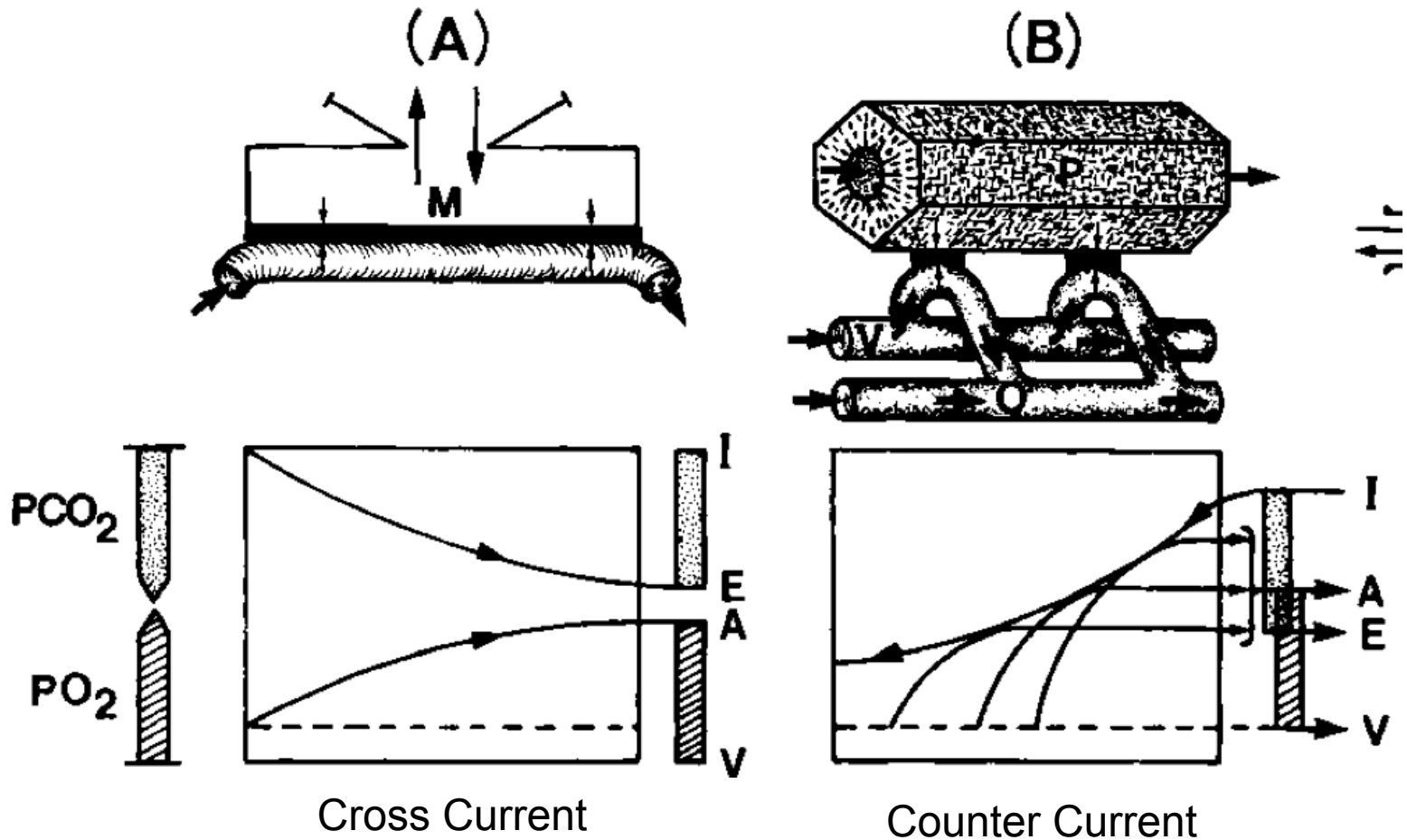
Specific Surface Area
($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$)



Natural Systems – Scalable Solutions



What makes avian lung so appealing?

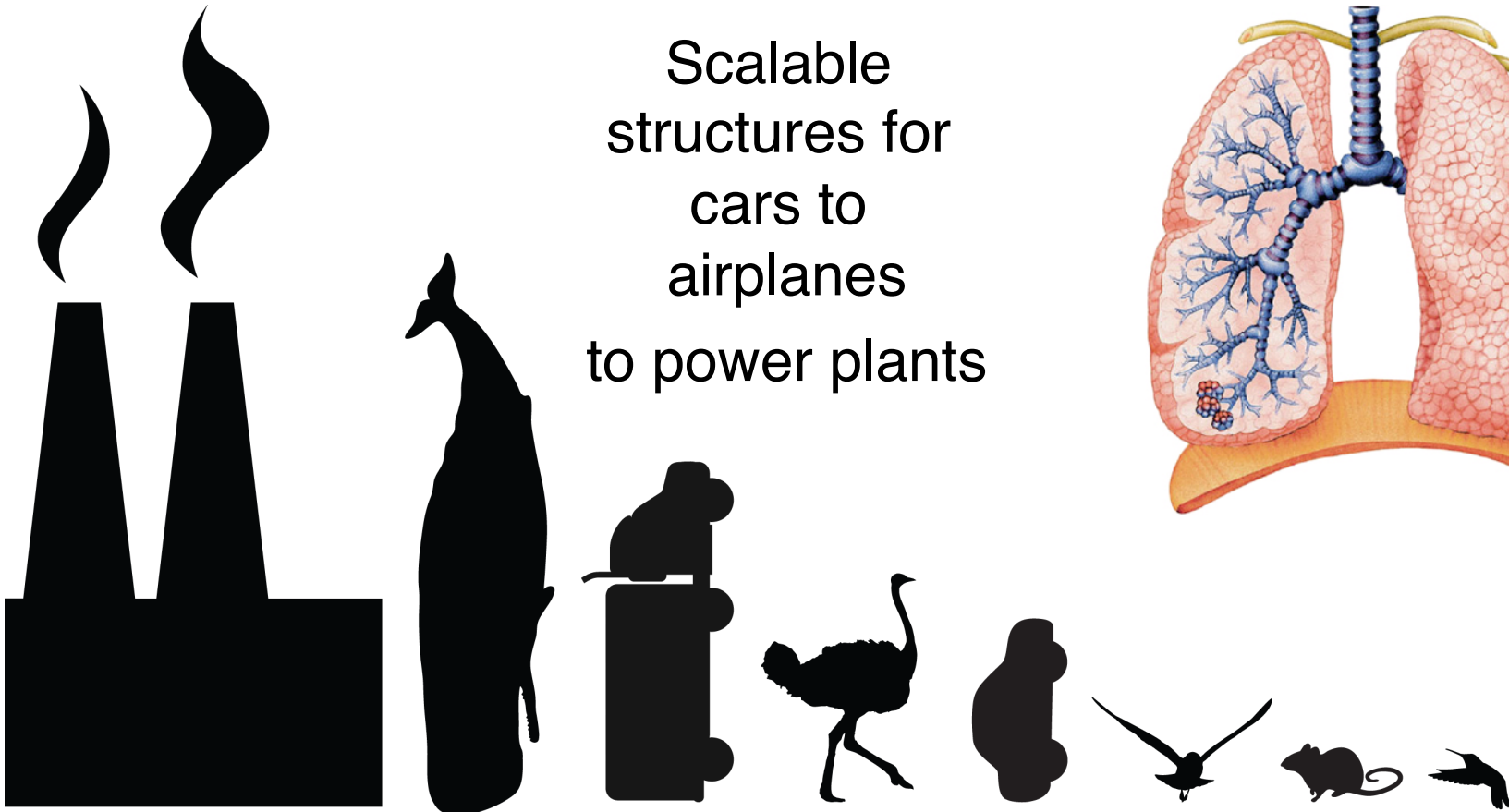
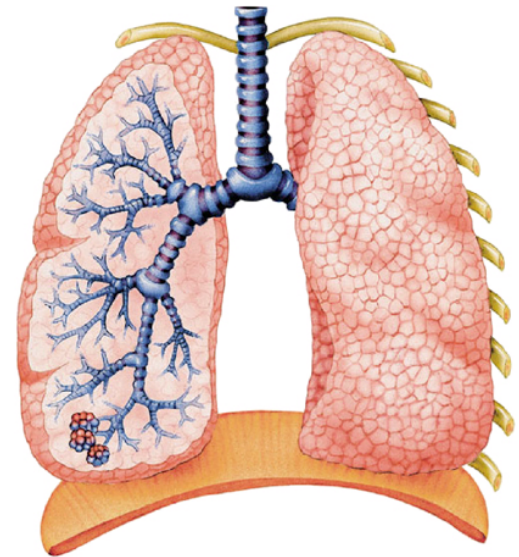


Building A Model Exchange Unit

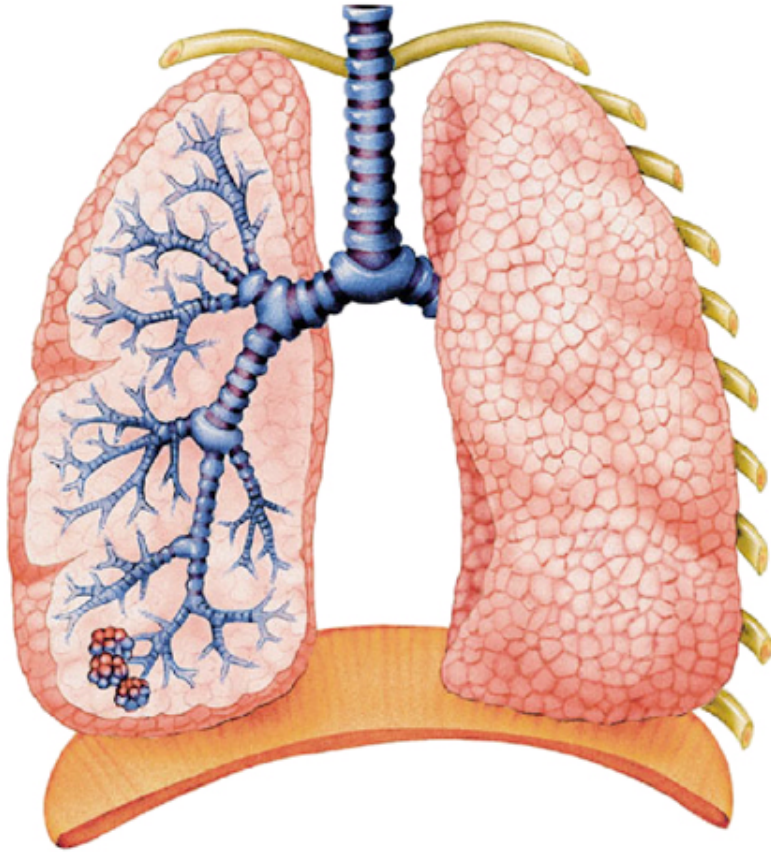
Each system has single, repeating Exchange Unit

Our Goal: *Develop Optimized Gas Exchange Unit*

Scalable
structures for
cars to
airplanes
to power plants



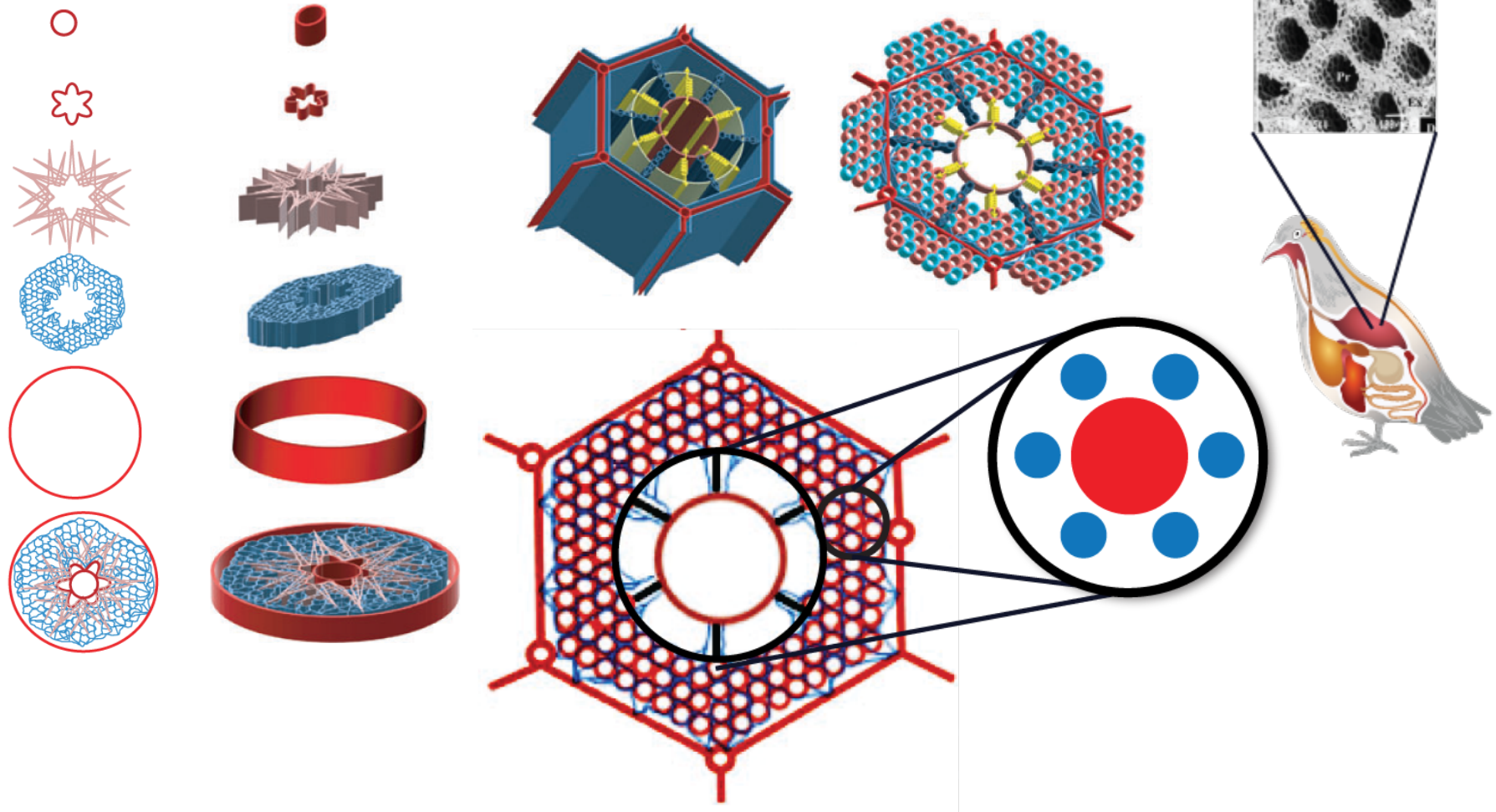
Applicable Properties of Natural System



- Surface Area
 - 3D arrangement
- Surface Chemistry
- Hierarchical Arrangement
- Compartmentalized Transfer
 - Heat transfer
 - Mass Transfer

What will our exchange unit look like?

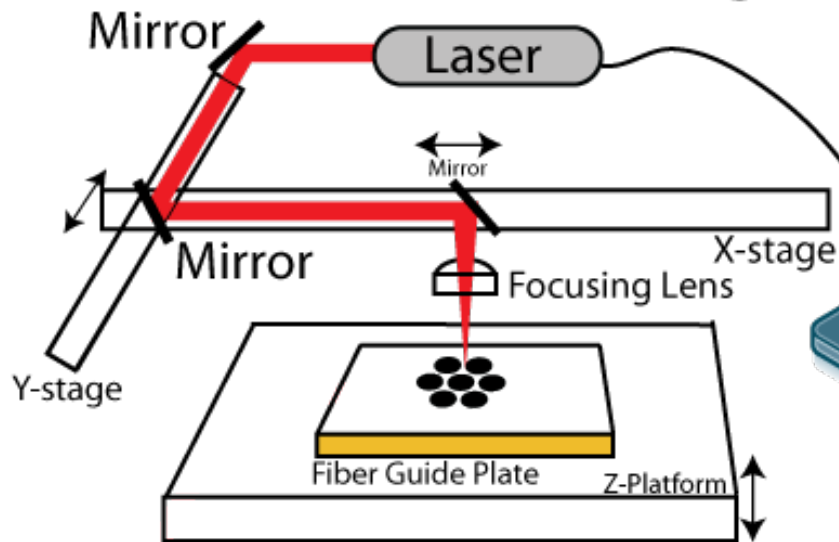
Transverse view Three dimensional view



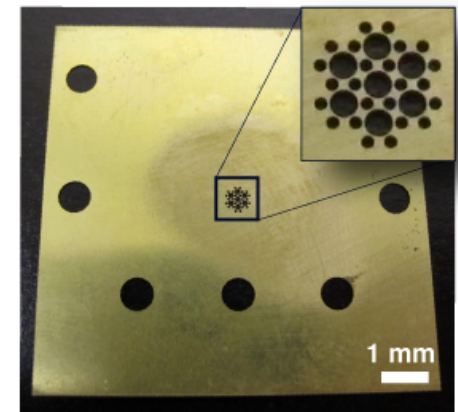
We Needed A Way to Create An Experimental Platform for Exploring Structure!

Making an Exchange Unit

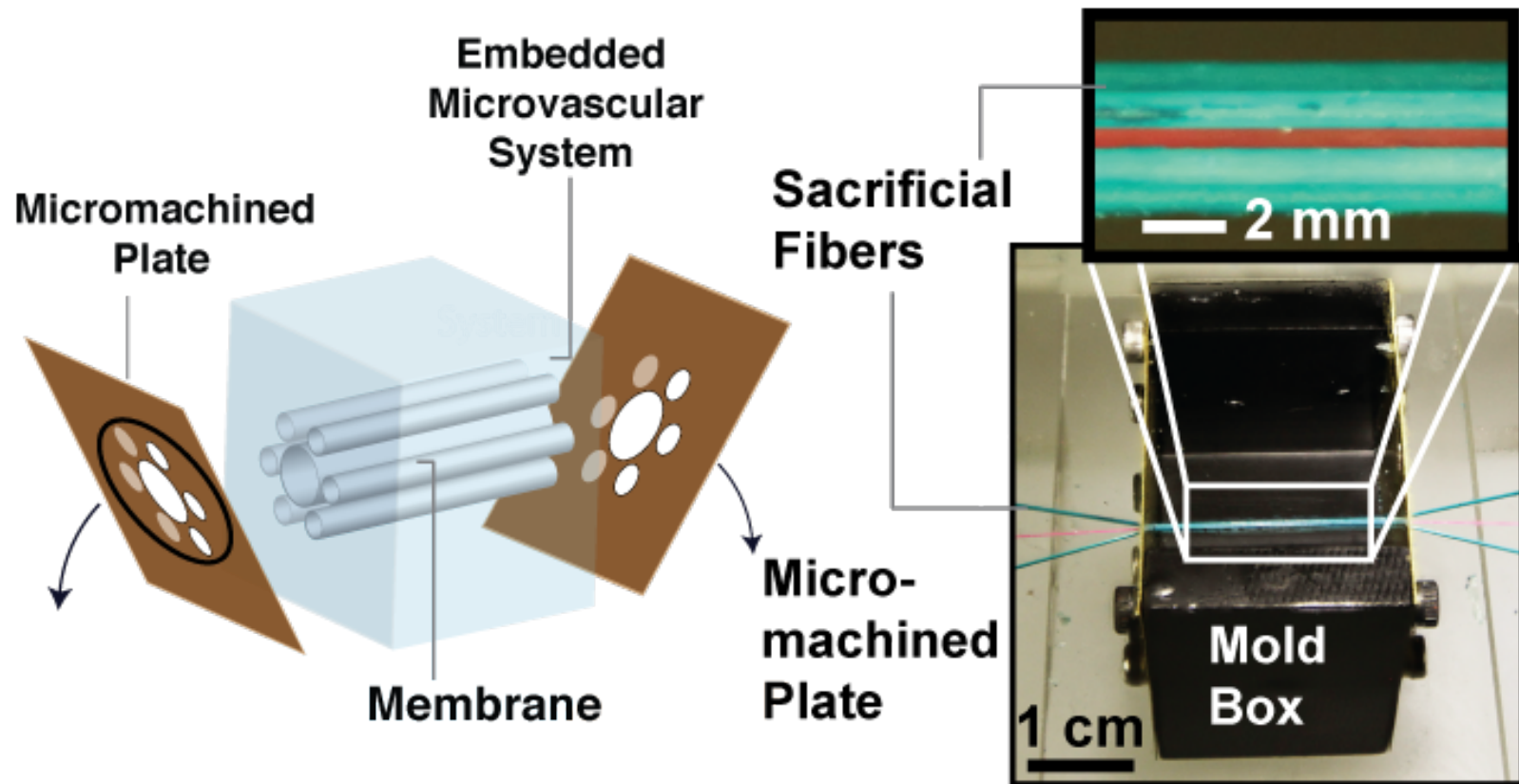
Computer Aided Micro-Machining



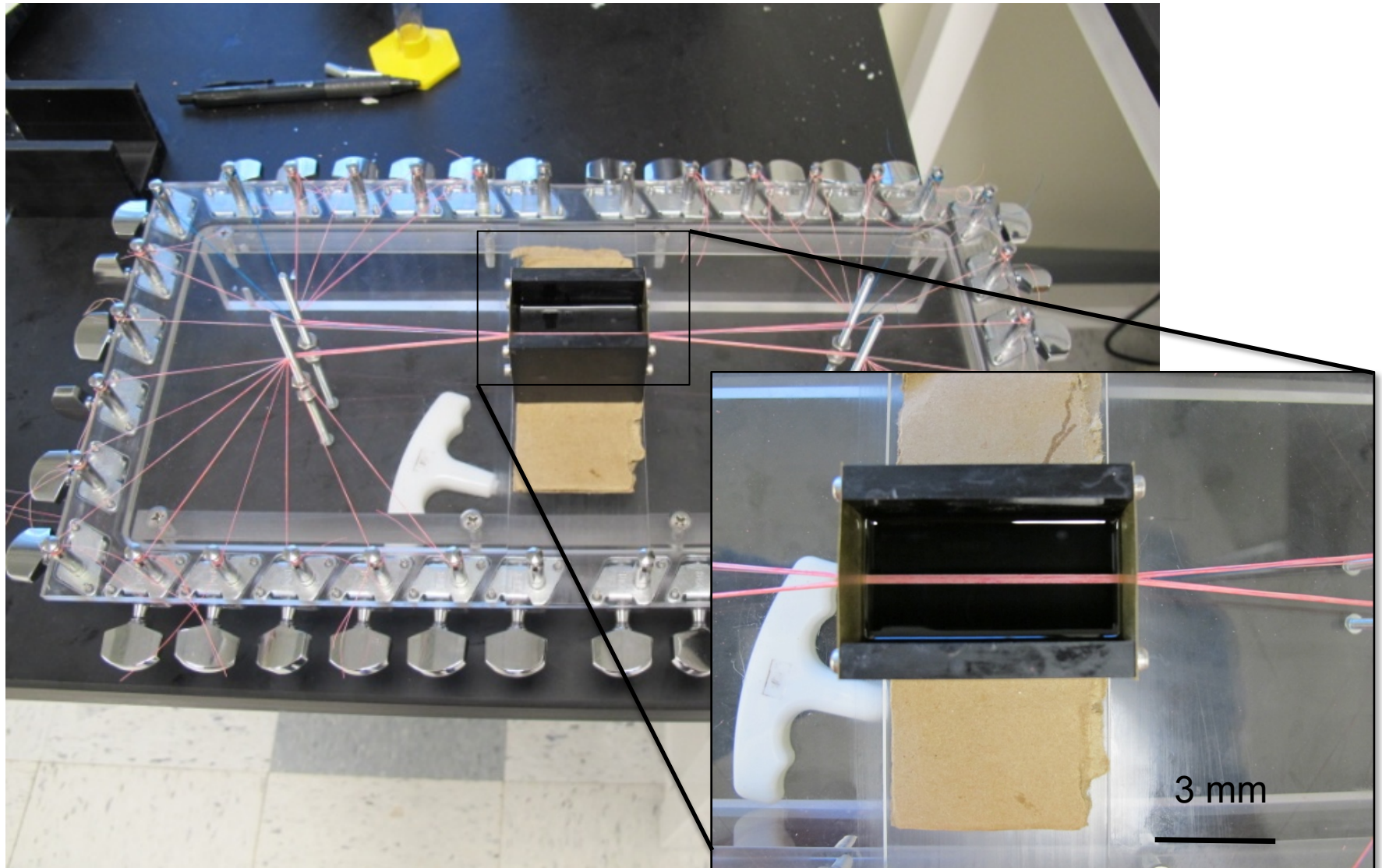
AutoCAD Design



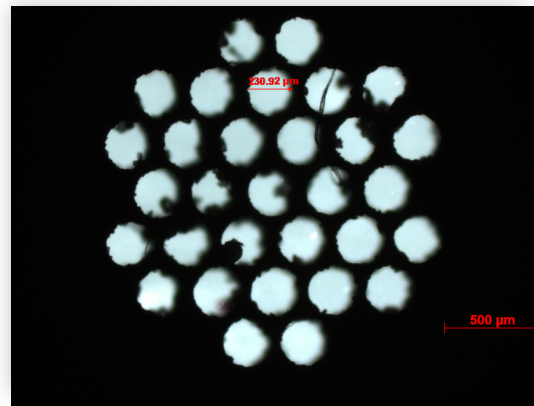
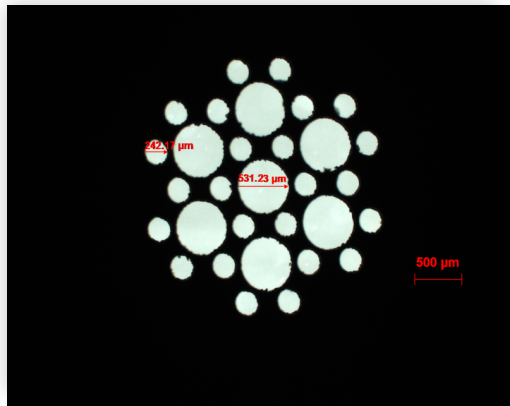
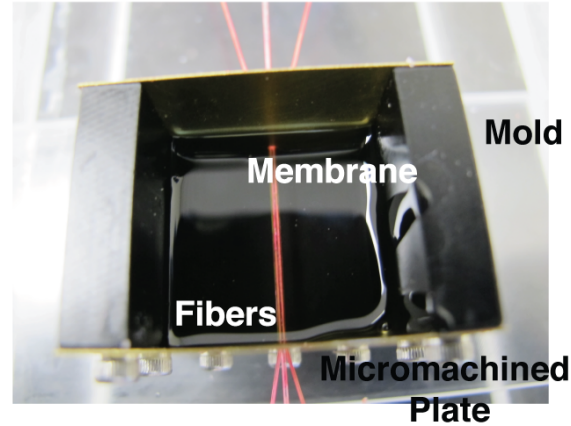
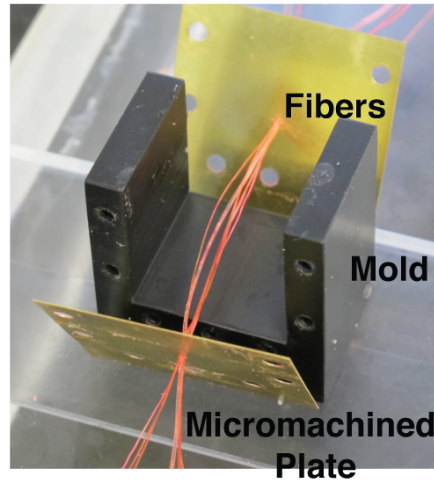
Patterning An Exchange Unit



Established Fiber Tensioning Technology



Replication molding of natural patterns in 3D





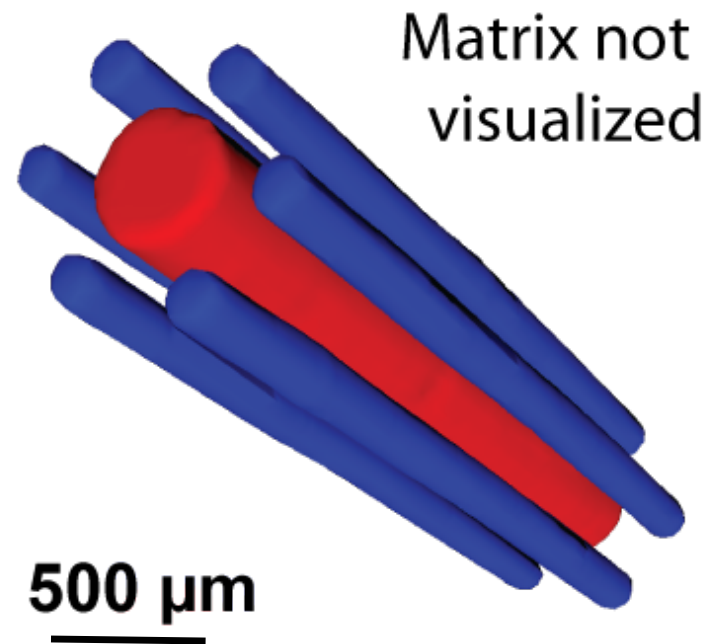
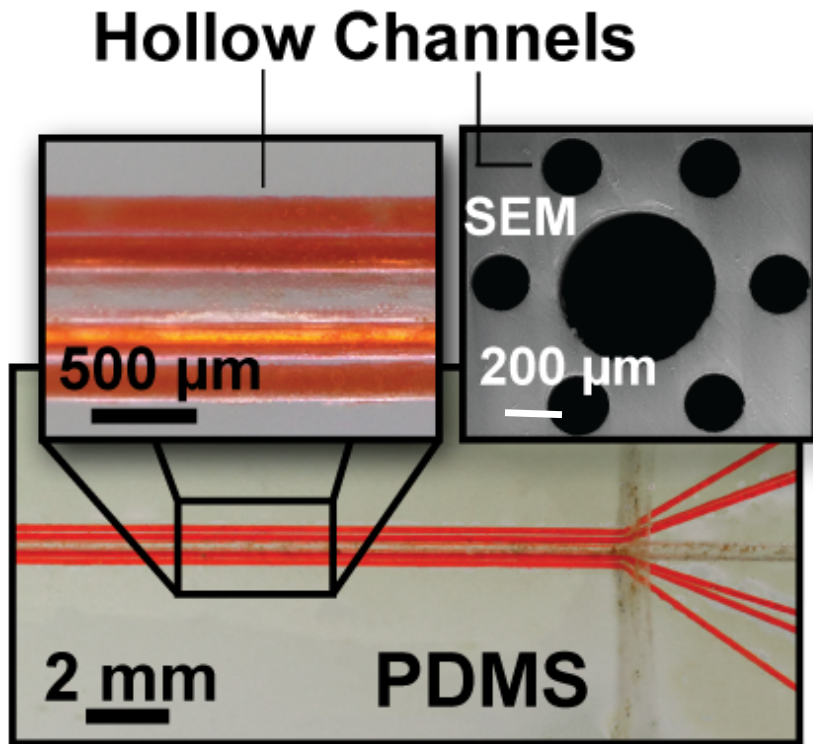
500 microns



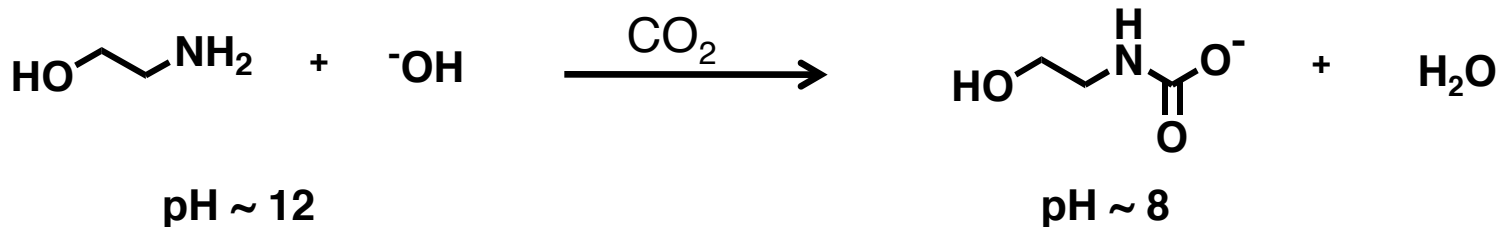
Micro CT

Not Model

Analysis of Replication Molding



Observing Transfer In Exchange Unit



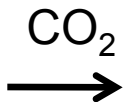
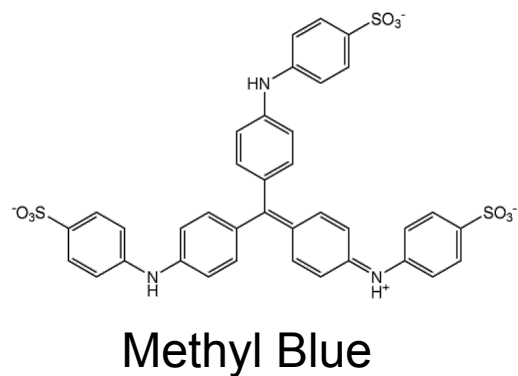
30% w/w in H₂O



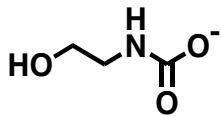
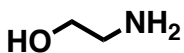
pH 12

pH 8

Color changing
reaction can be
used to quantify
rate of transfer



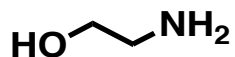
Blue = 10 w%



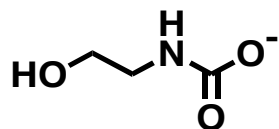
Observing CO₂ Absorption



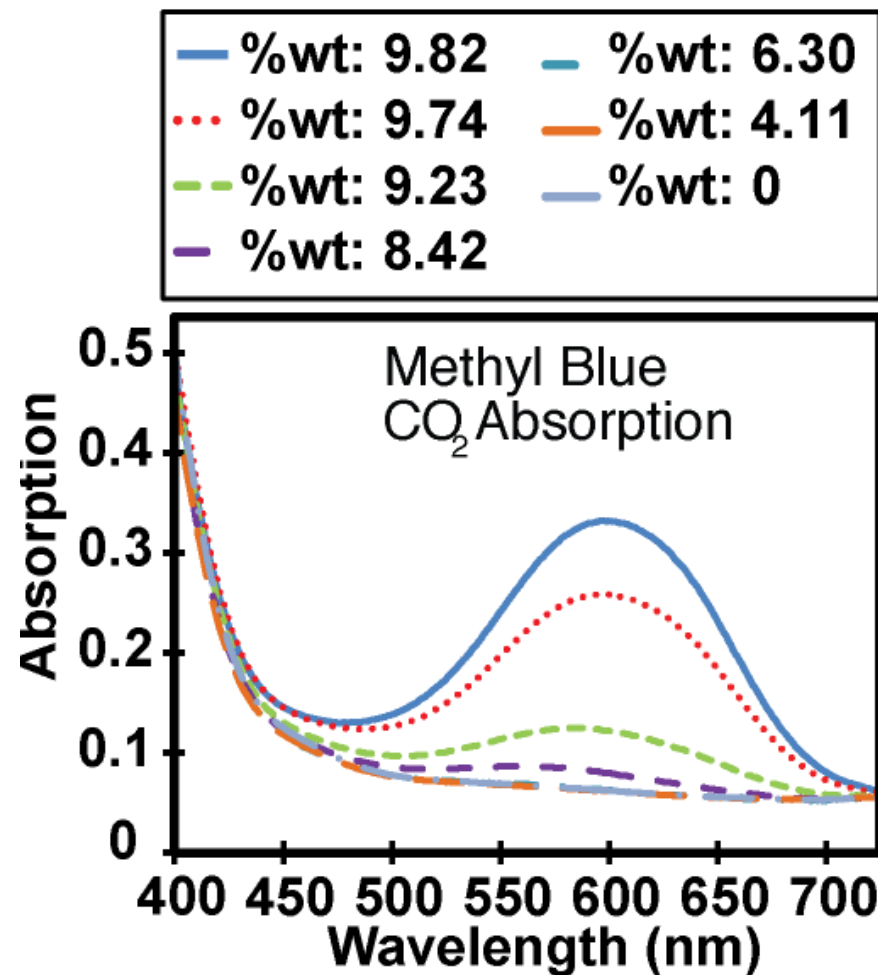
CO₂
→



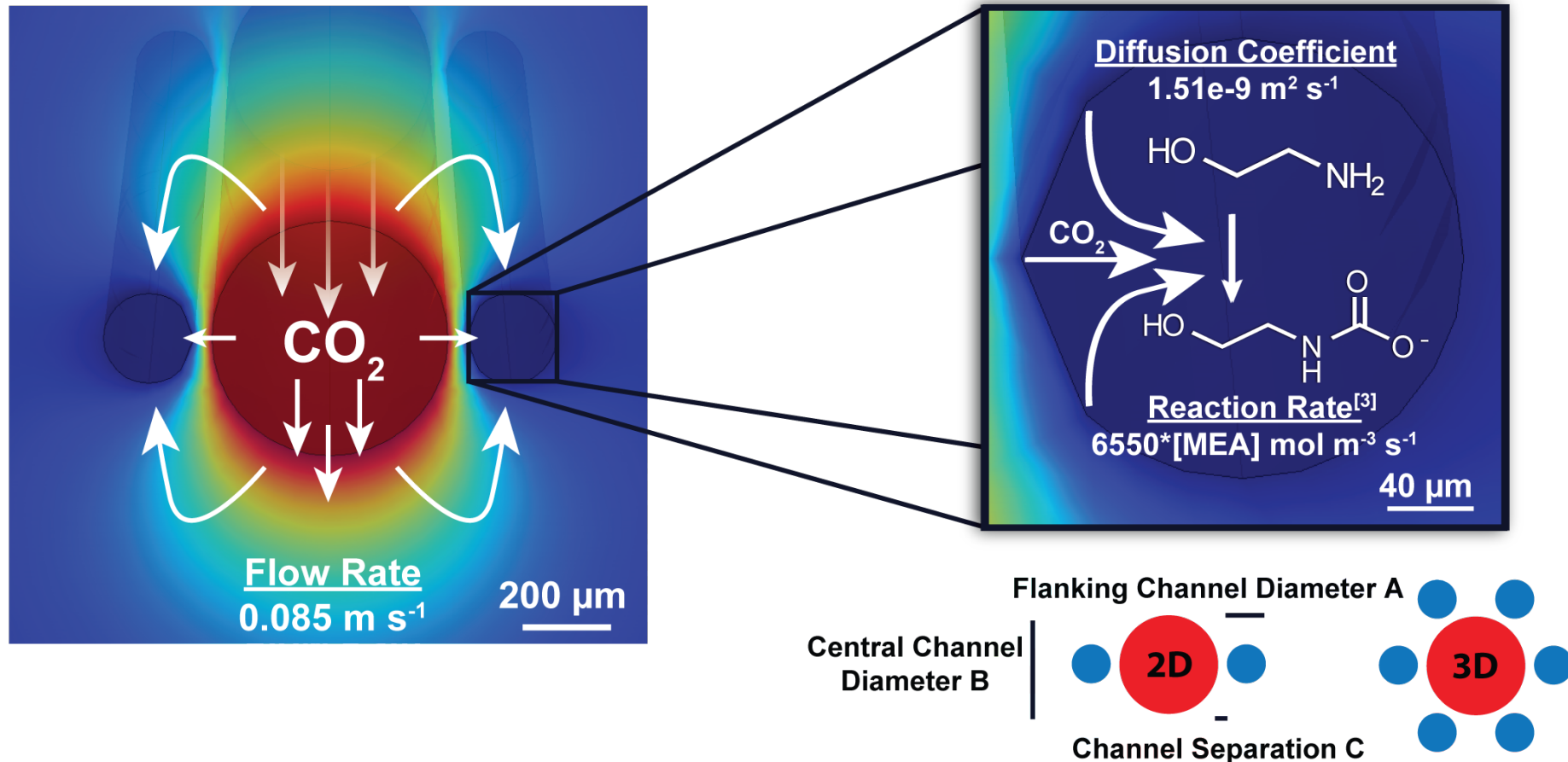
0 M CO₂



2.4 M CO₂



Modeling to Understand Experiment

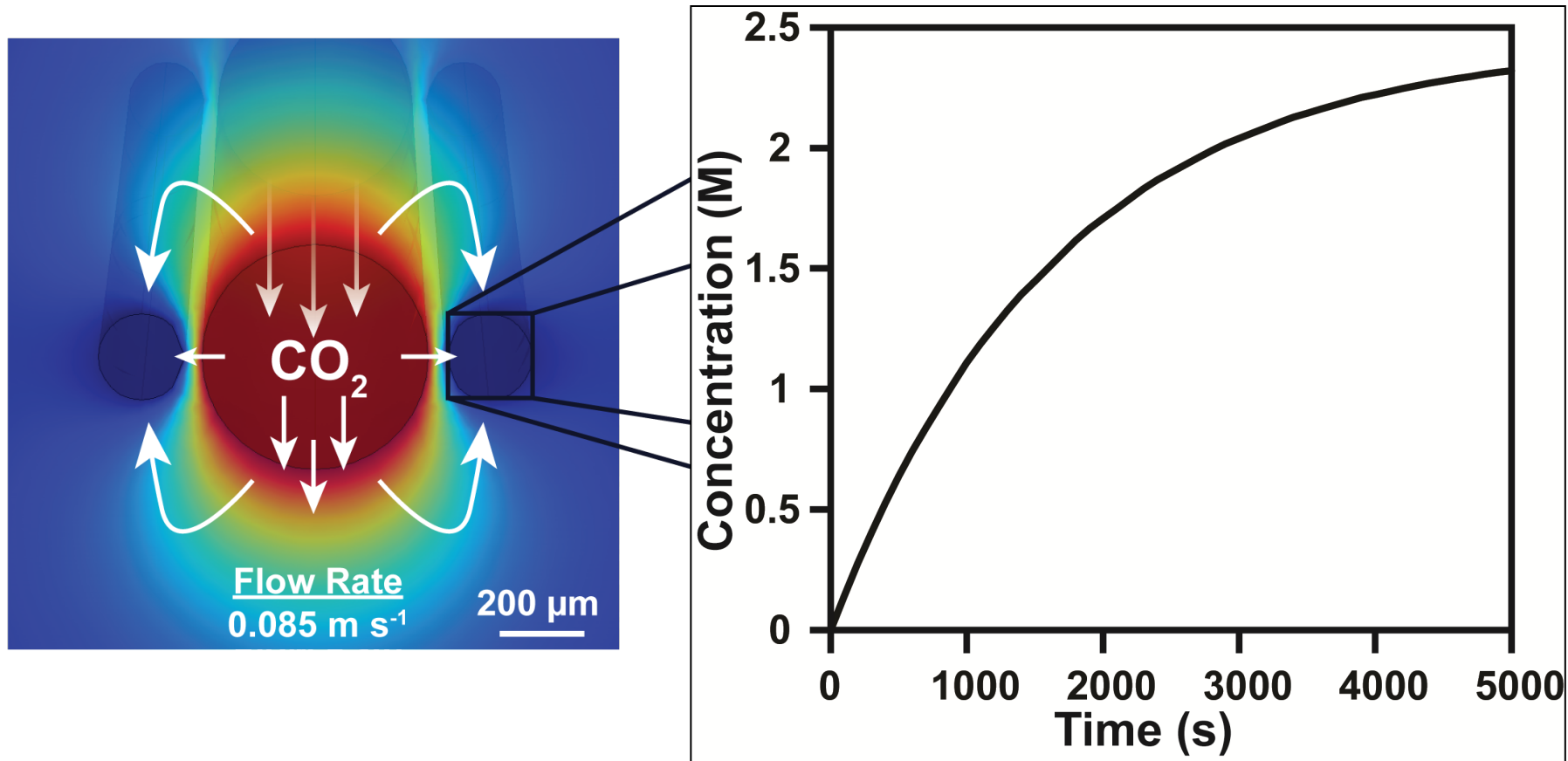


Dang, H.; Rochelle, G. T. Separation Science and Technology 2003, 38, 337.

Maceiras, R. Álvarez, E.; Cancela, M. Á. Chem. Eng. J. 2008, 138, 295-300.

Merkel, T. C. Bondar, V. I. Nagai, K. Freeman, B. D.; Pinnau, I. J. Polym. Sci., Part B: Polym. Phys. 2000, 38, 415-434.

Modeling to Understand Experiment

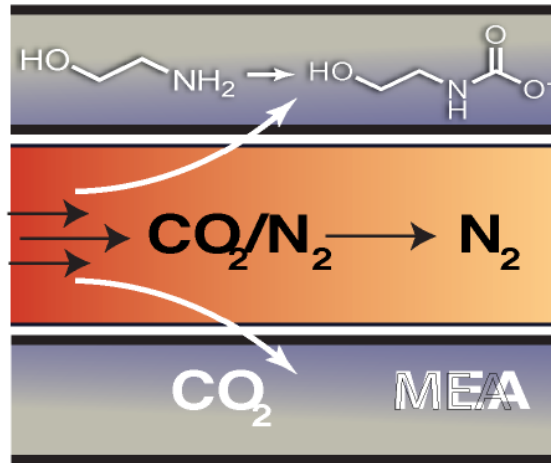


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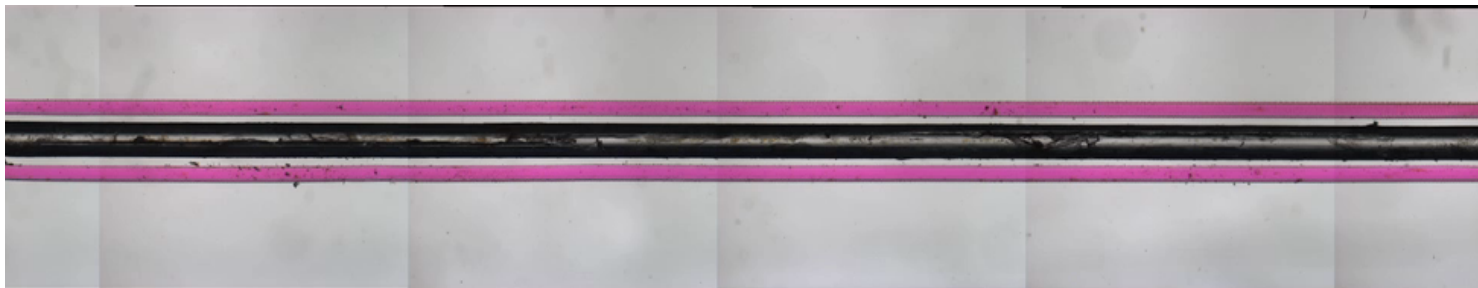
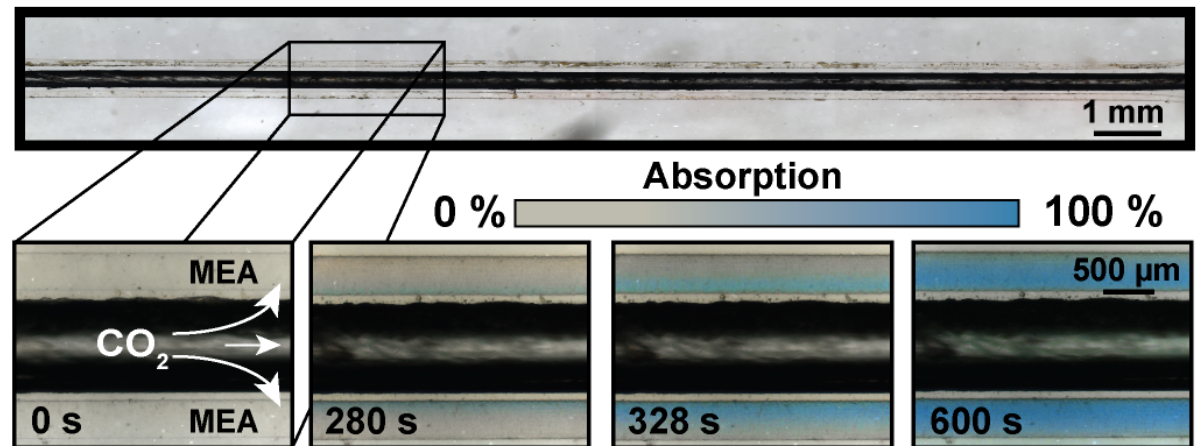
Merkel, T. C. Bondar, V. I. Nagai, K. Freeman, B. D.; Pinnau, I. J. Polym. Sci., Part B: Polym. Phys. 2000, 38, 415-434.

Spatio-Temporal Nature of Reaction

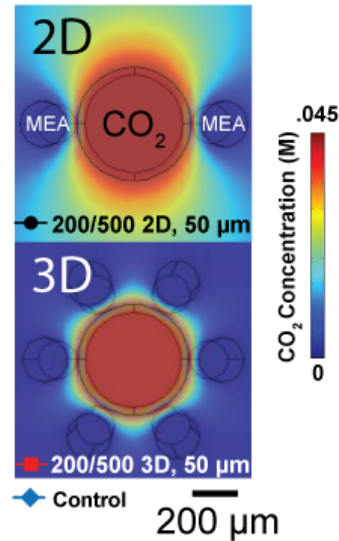
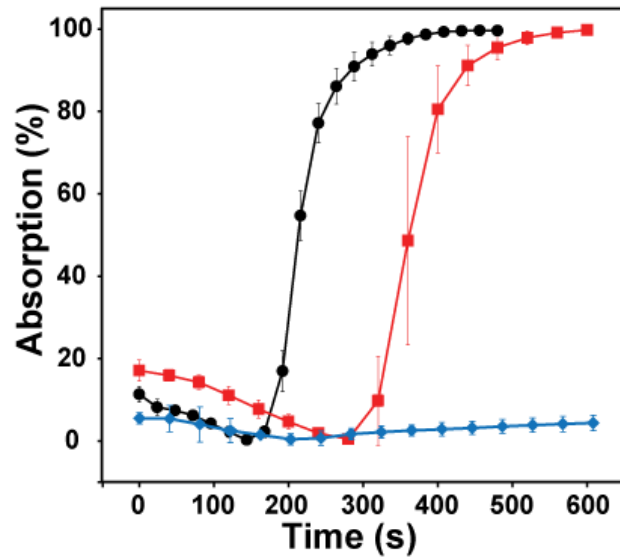


 CO₂ Saturated Solution (pH ~8)

 Empty (pH ~13)



2D vs. 3D : Visualizing Reactivity

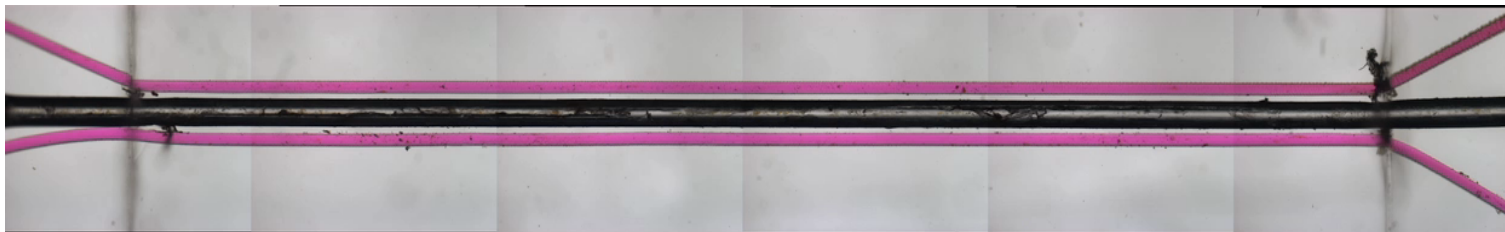


Mass Transfer Rate
Pure CO₂

$1.66 \pm .17 \text{ mol/m}^2 \text{ hr}$

$2.96 \pm .35 \text{ mol/m}^2 \text{ hr}$

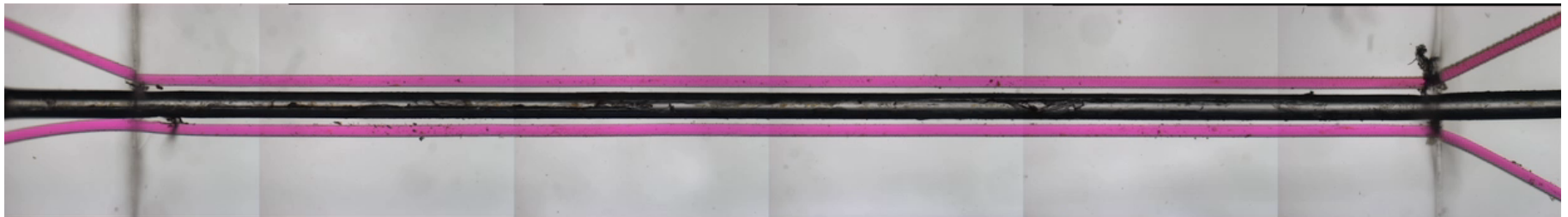
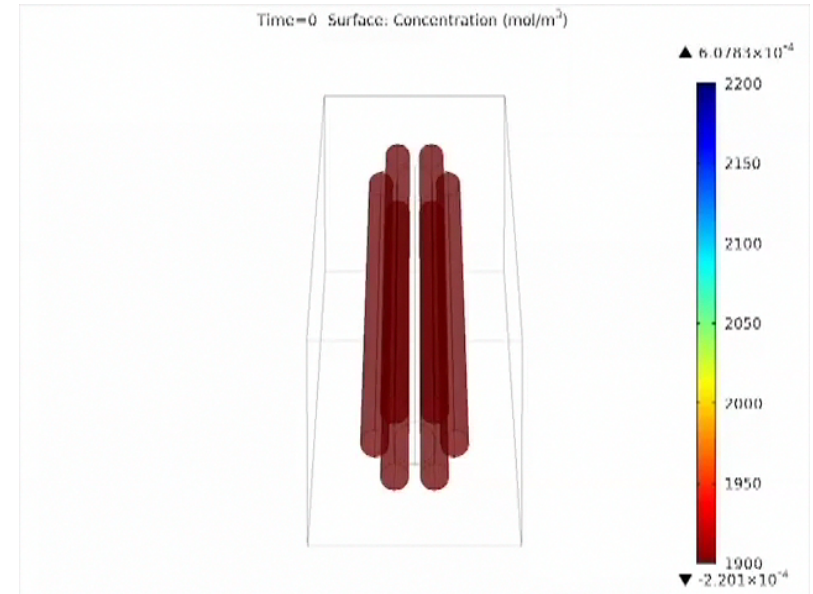
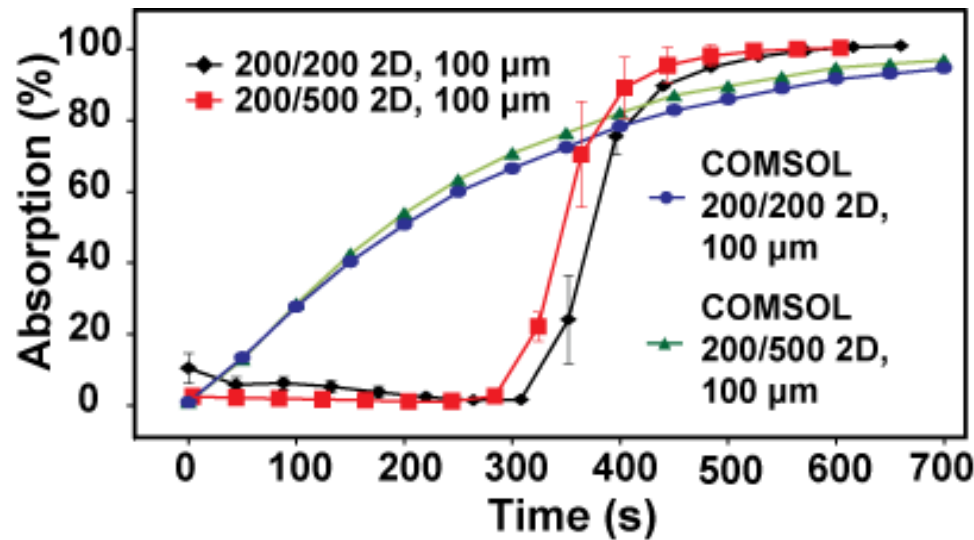
2D



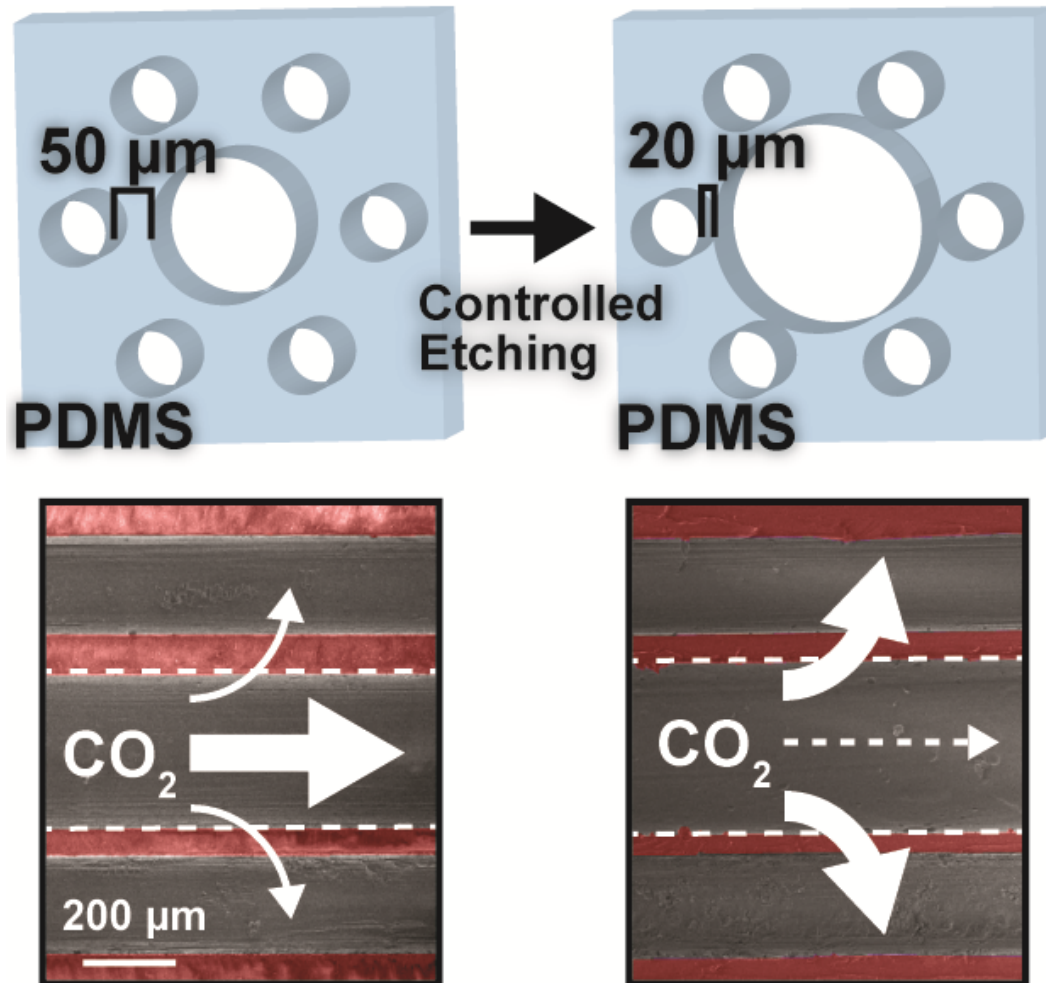
3D



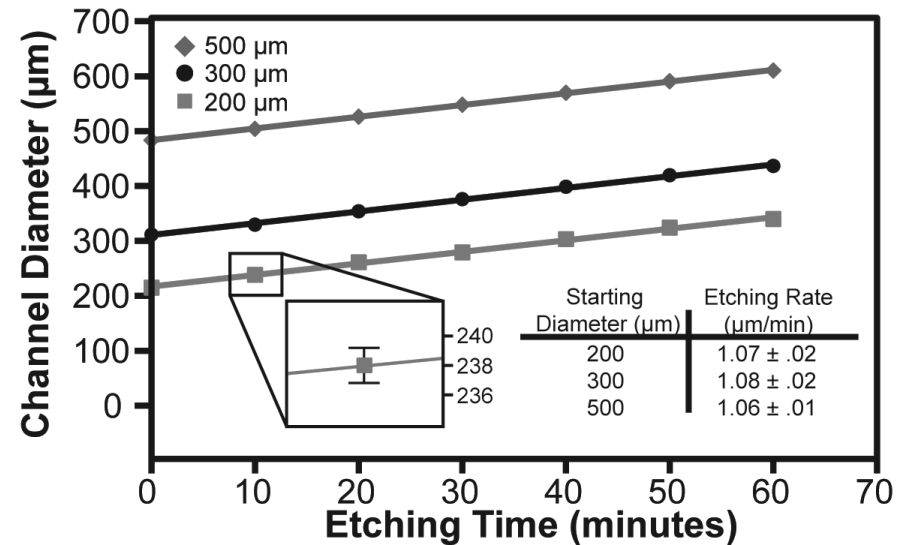
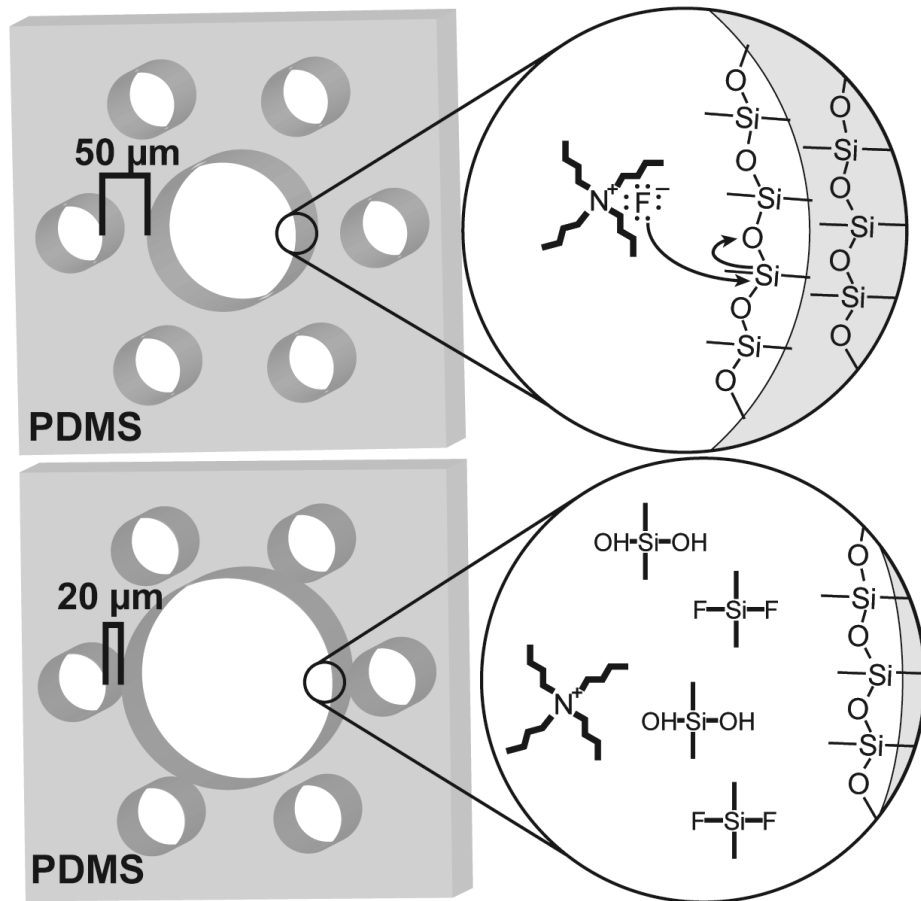
Matching Modeling and Experiment



Controlling Transfer By Changing Unit Geometry

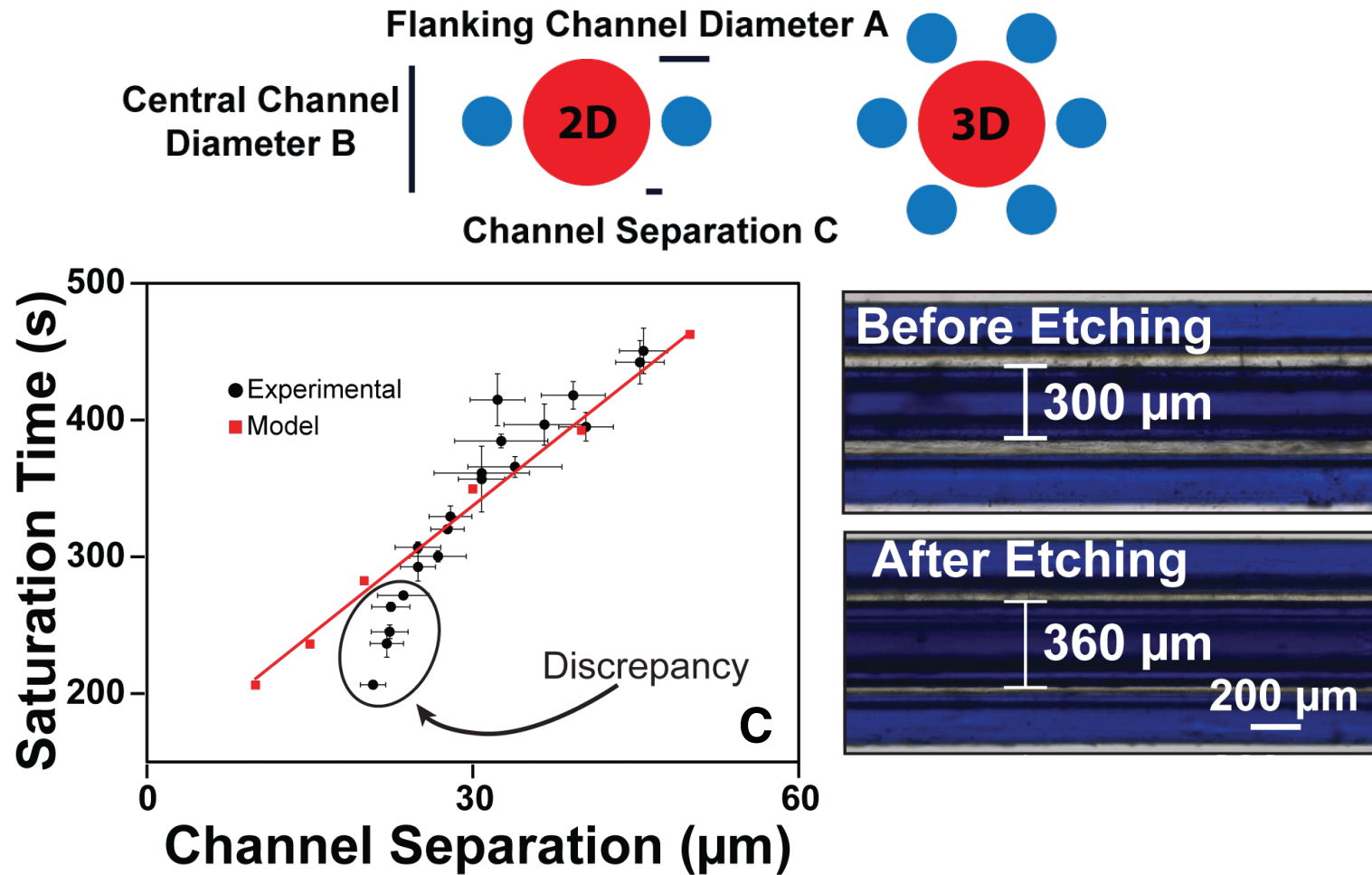


Etching with Micron Precision



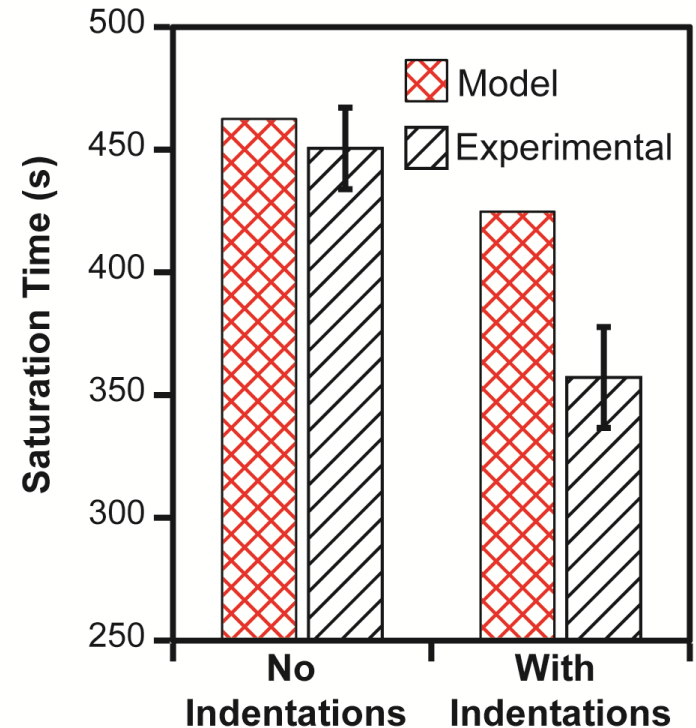
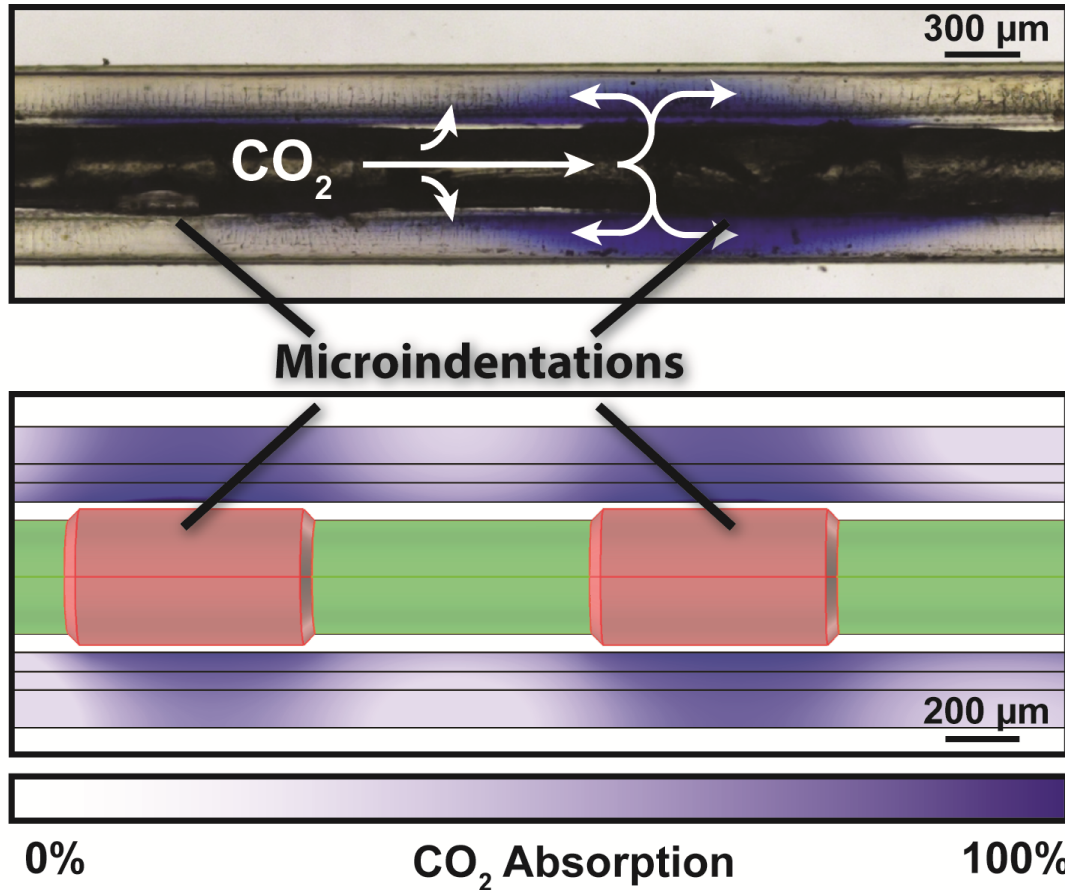
Flow Rate (mL min ⁻¹)	Etching Rate (μm min ⁻¹)
2.00	1.07 ± .03
1.00	0.97 ± .02
0.50	1.06 ± .01
0.25	0.85 ± .03

Controlling Channel Separation

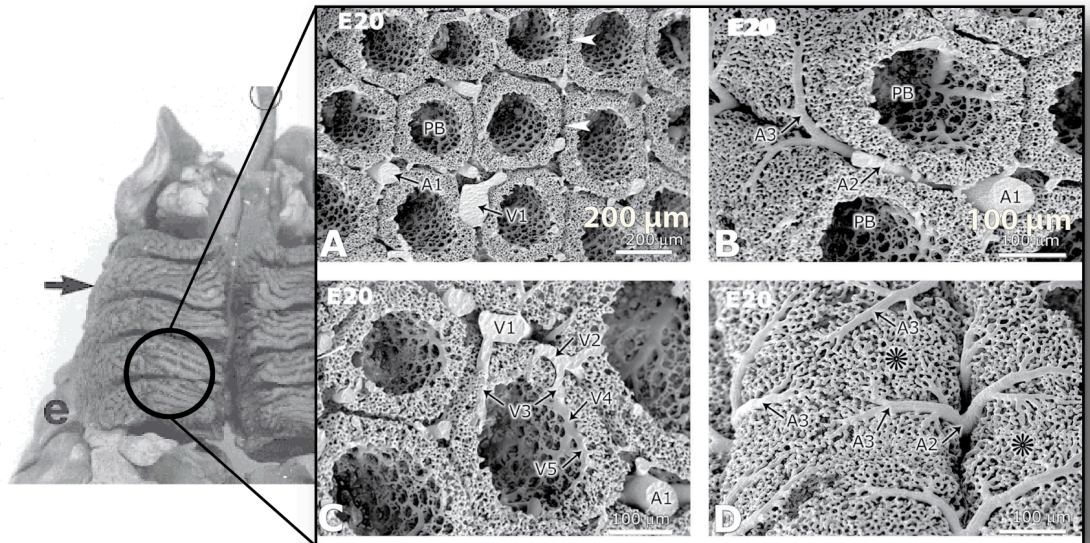
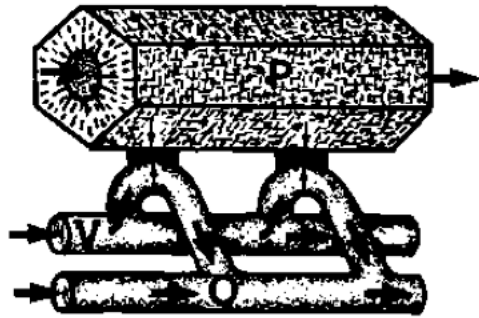


Etching Allows Control Over Reaction Rate

Modeling Reveal Micro-Indents are Key



How do we get to here?

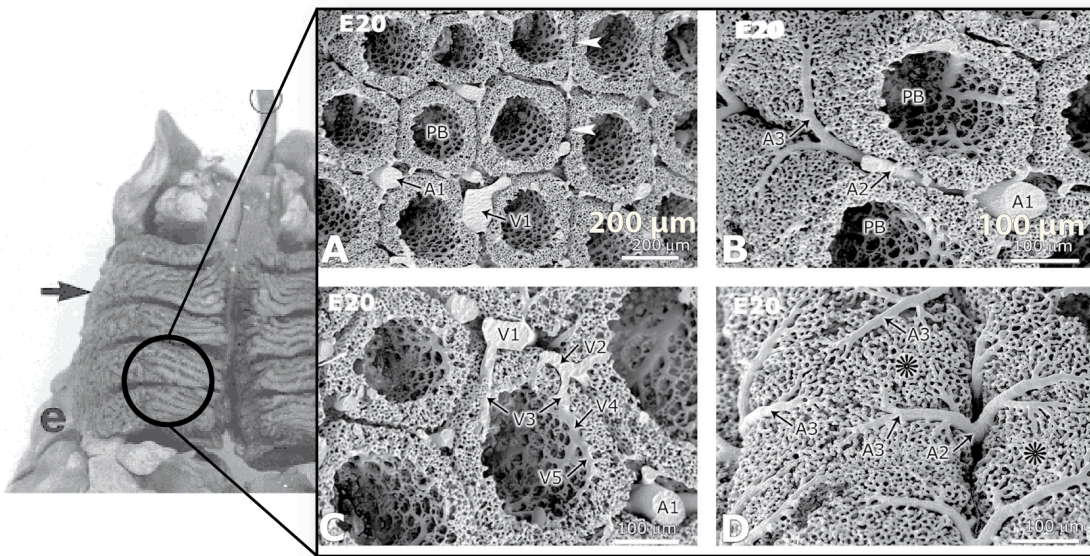


More Complex Structures

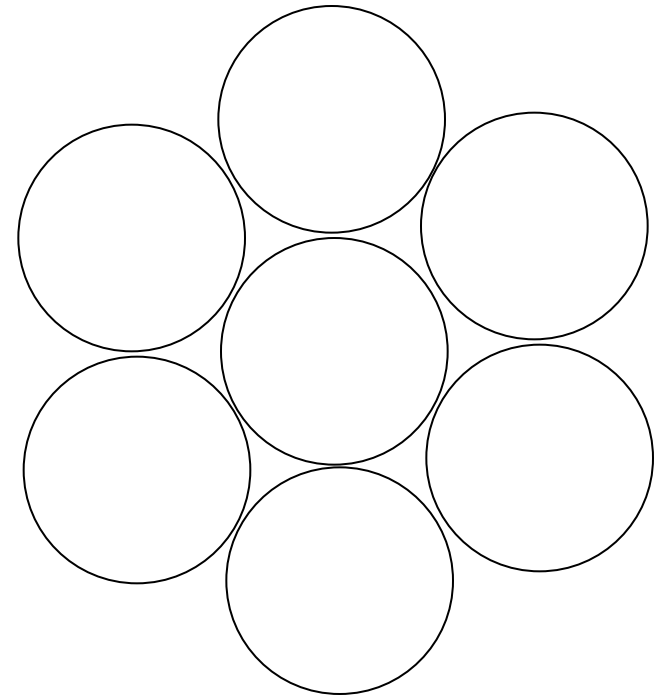
Specific Surface Area = $200,000 \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-3}$

i.e) What's coming up next?

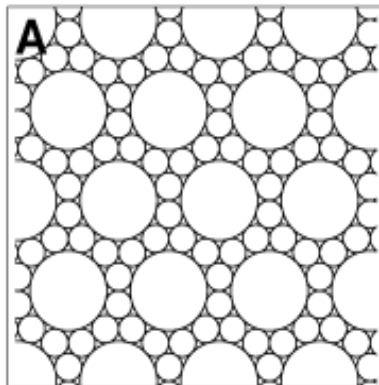
Packing to achieve efficiency



Specific Surface Area = $200,000 \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-3}$

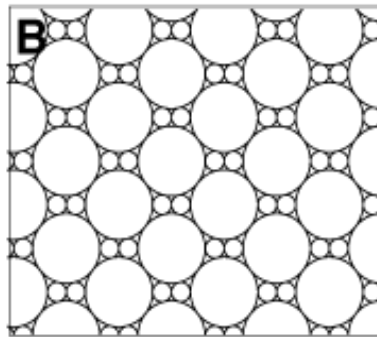


Searching for the optimized unit: A packing problem



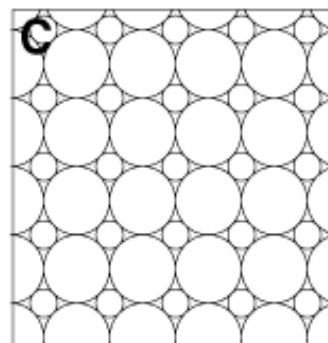
Compact Packing A

$$R_{\text{small}} = 0.35 \times (R_{\text{big}})$$



Compact Packing B

$$R_{\text{small}} = 0.28 \times (R_{\text{big}})$$



Compact Packing C

$$R_{\text{small}} = 0.42 \times (R_{\text{big}})$$

**Mass
Transfer
Unit**

**Specific
Surface Area**
 $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$

Wetted Wall	100-300
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Hollow Membrane Contactor	~ 1500-3000
---------------------------	-------------

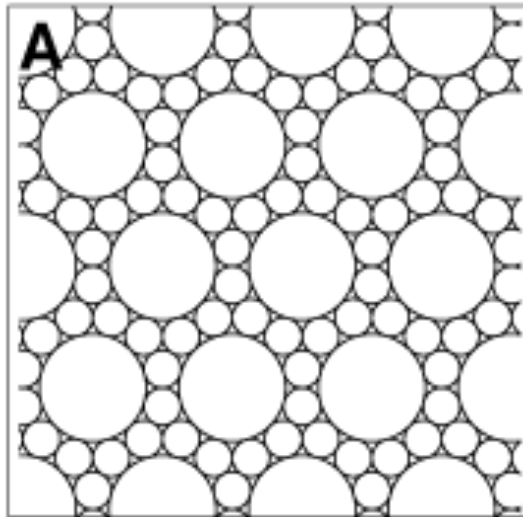
Our Previous Pattern	~ 2000-2800
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Dense, Compact Pattern A	3549
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Dense, Compact Pattern B	5180
--------------------------	------

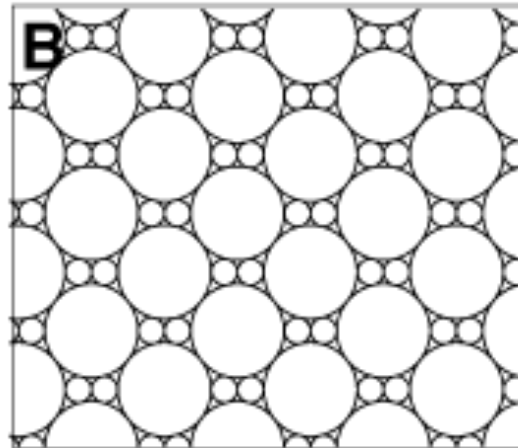
Dense, Compact Pattern C	4601
--------------------------	------

Synthesizing Compact, Packed Geometry



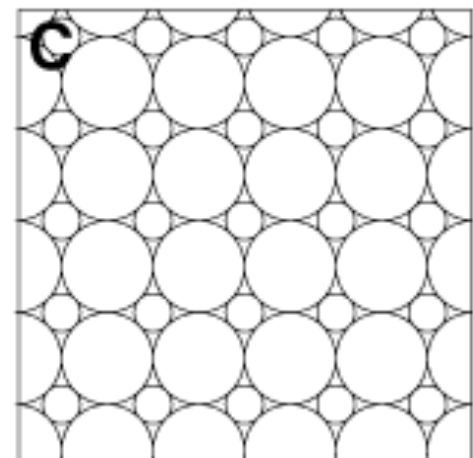
Compact Packing A

$$R_{\text{small}} = 0.35 \times (R_{\text{big}})$$



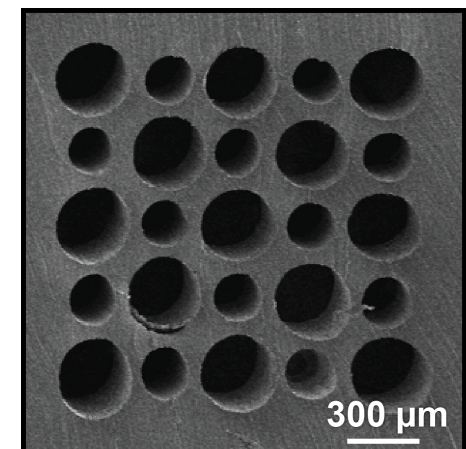
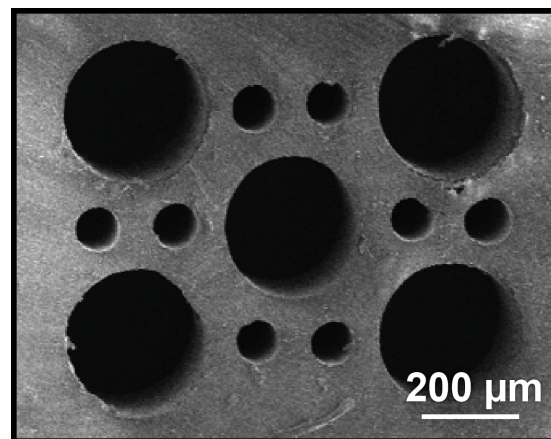
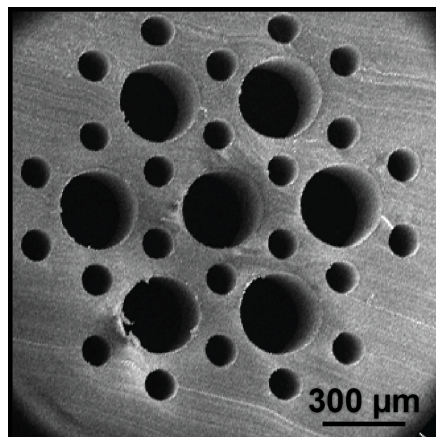
Compact Packing B

$$R_{\text{small}} = 0.28 \times (R_{\text{big}})$$



Compact Packing C

$$R_{\text{small}} = 0.42 \times (R_{\text{big}})$$



Full Set Coming 2013

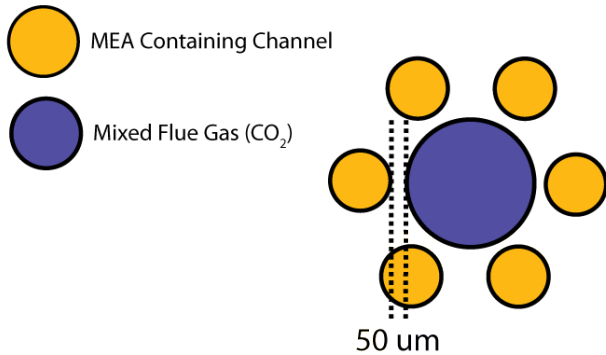
Comparison of Channel Arrangements

Mass Transfer Rate

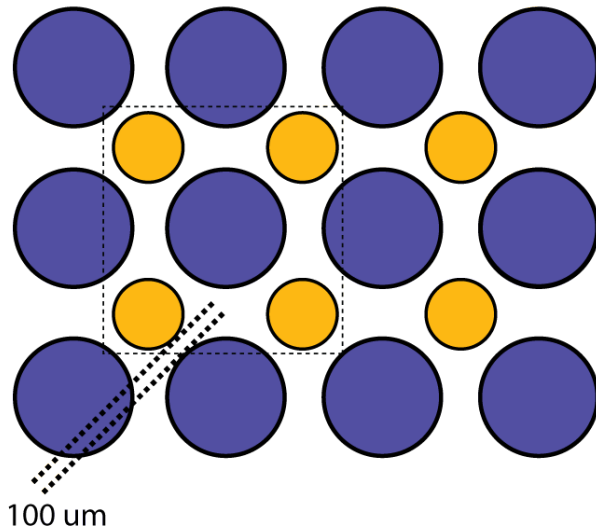
Pure CO₂

$$\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{hr}^{-1}$$

$$2.96 \pm 0.35$$

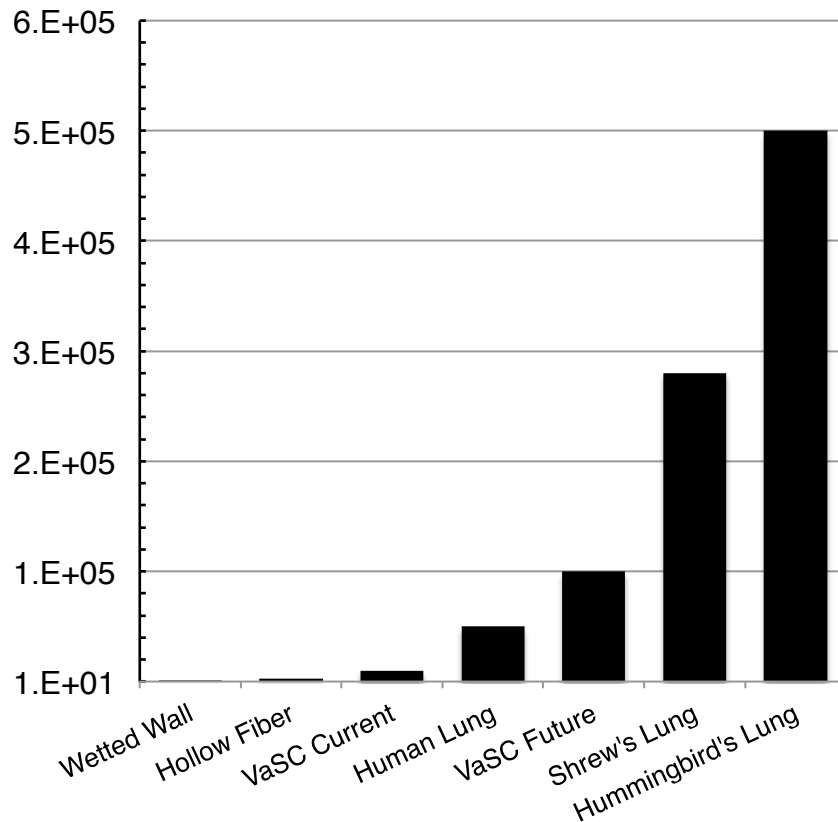


$$3.4 \pm 0.25$$

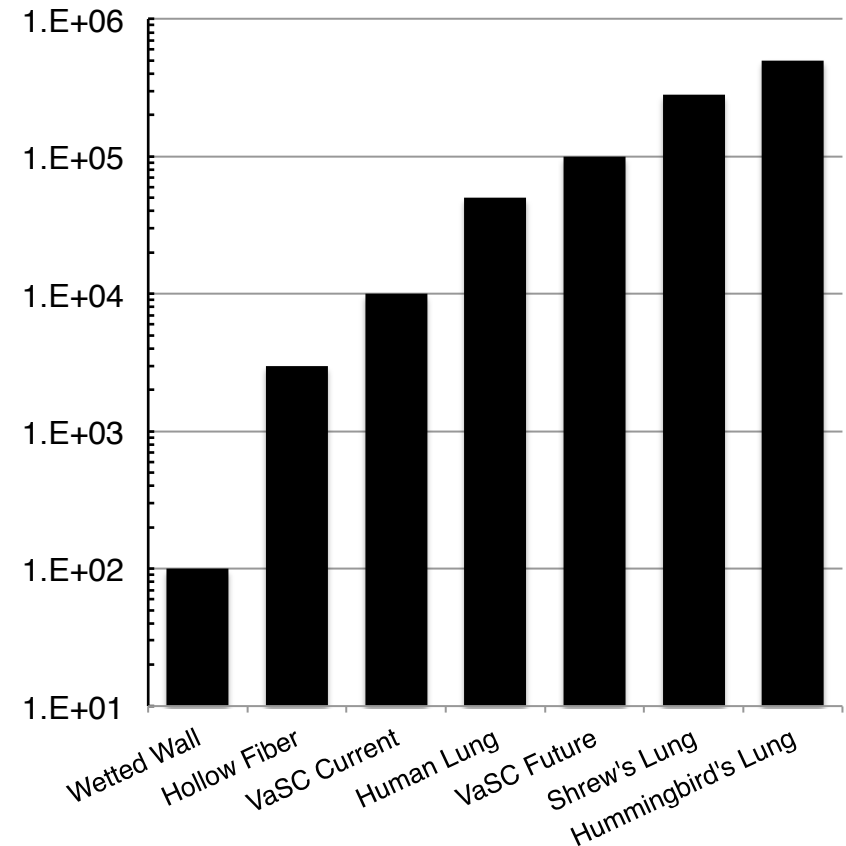


Where does VaSC fit in?

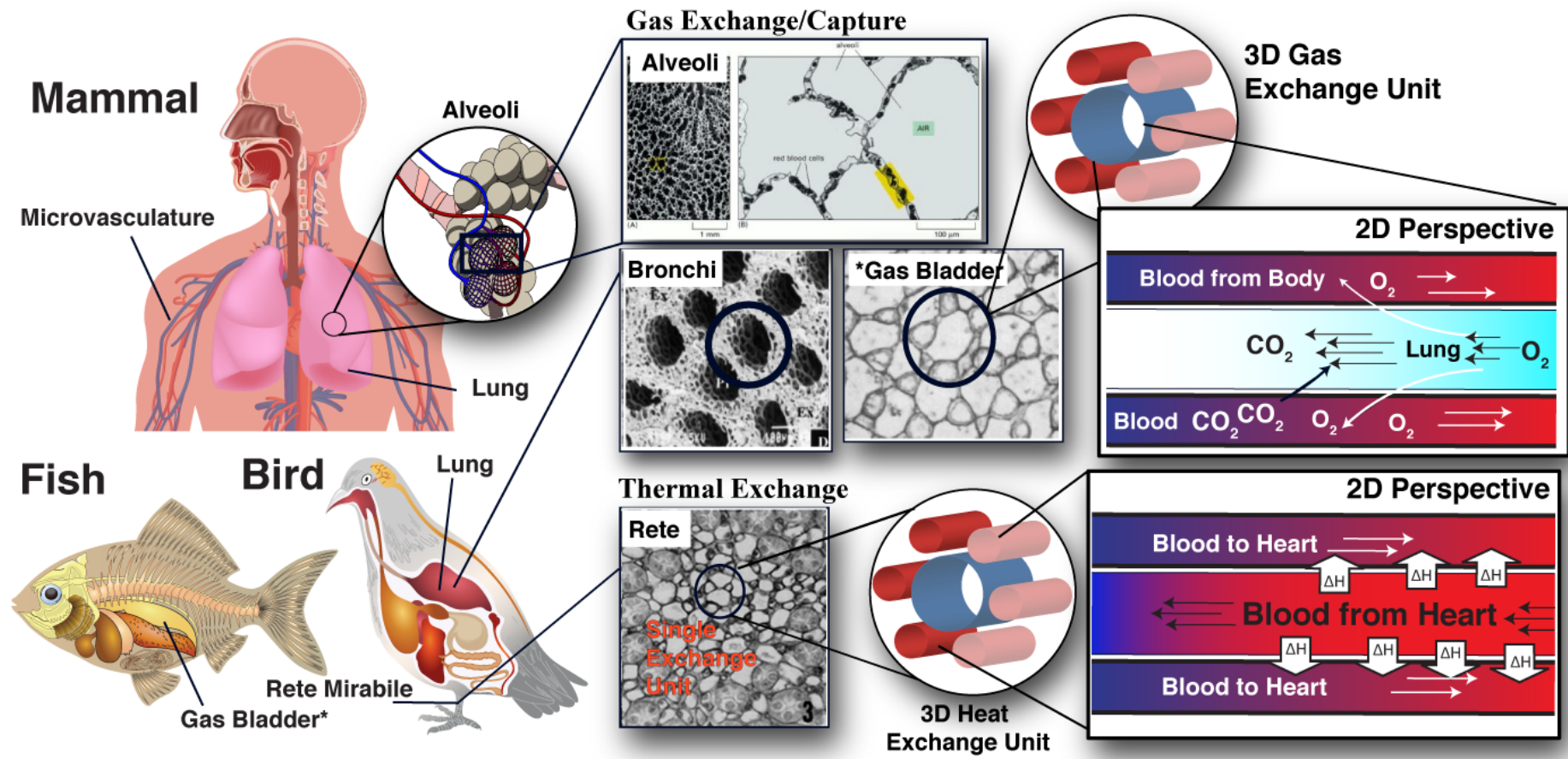
Specific Surface Area ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$)



Specific Surface Area Log scale

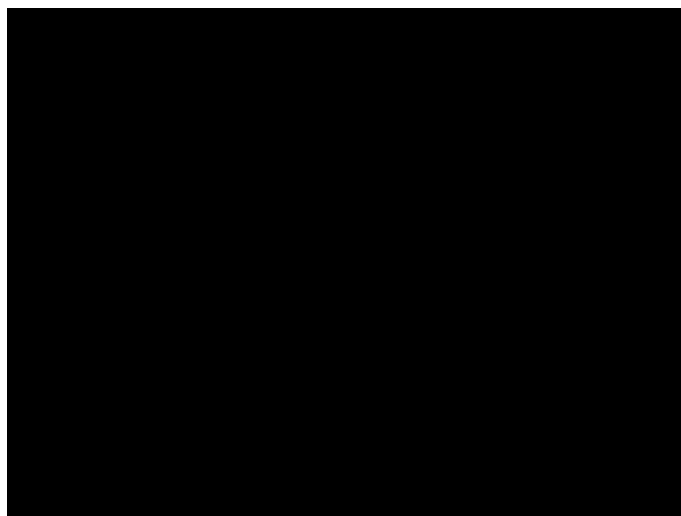
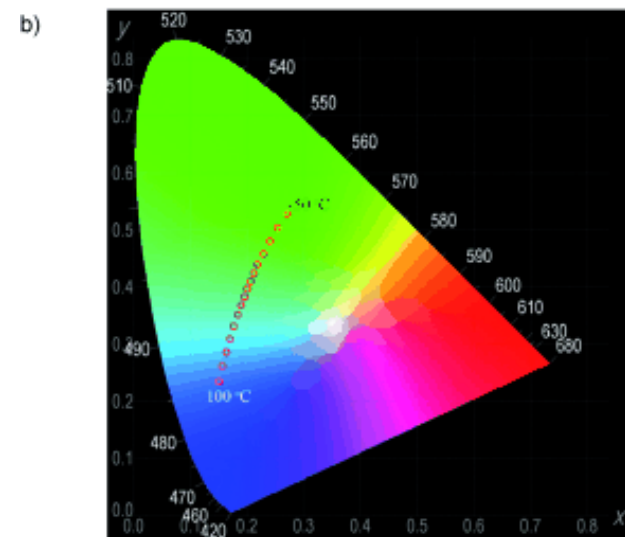
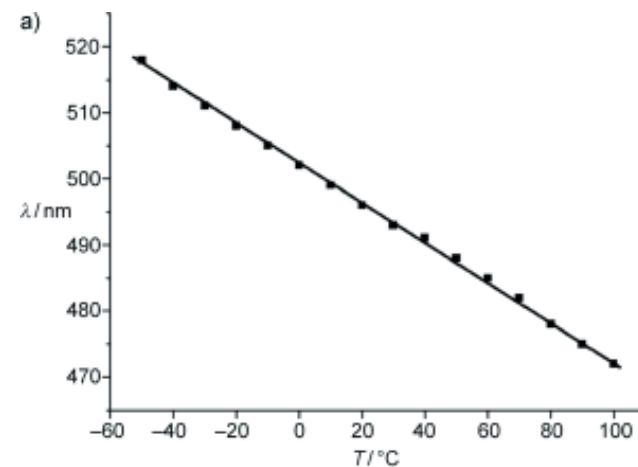
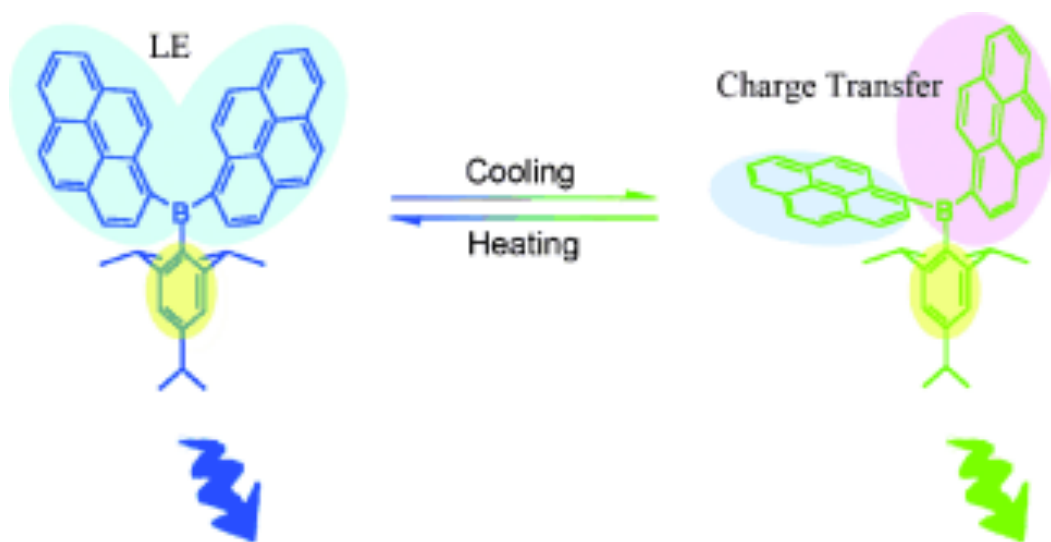


What about Heat Exchange?

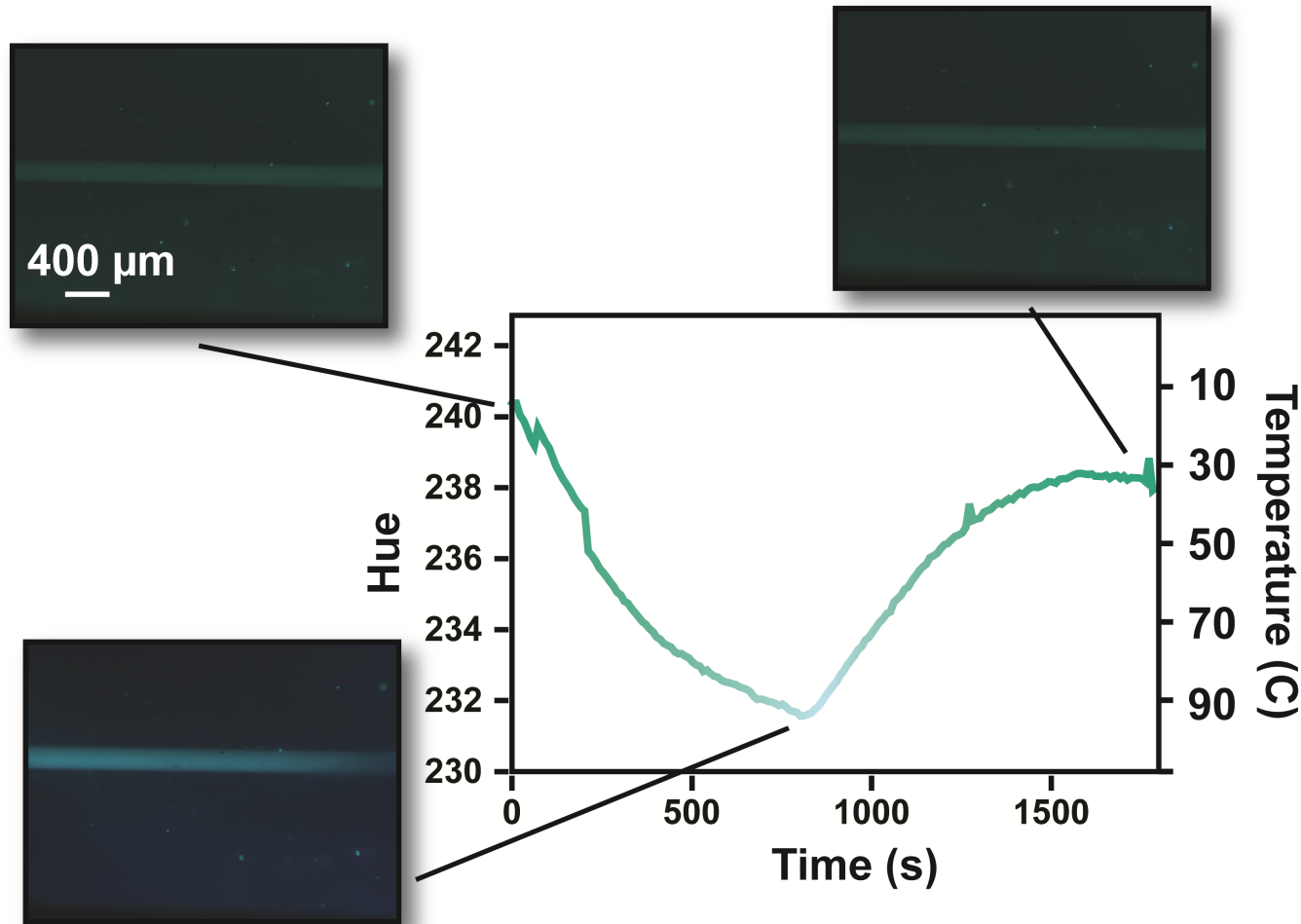


Thermal And Gas Exchange Are Based On Same Structures

A Fluorescent Thermometer

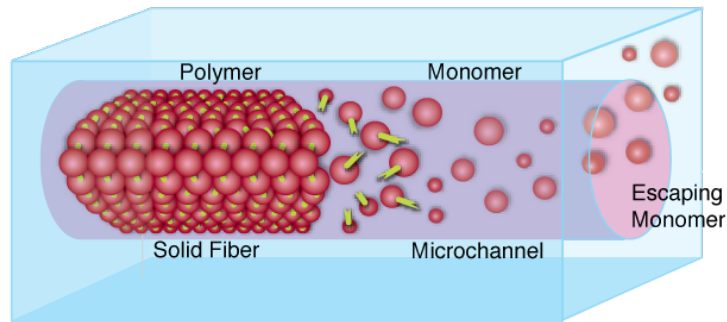


Temperature in Micro-Vascular Material

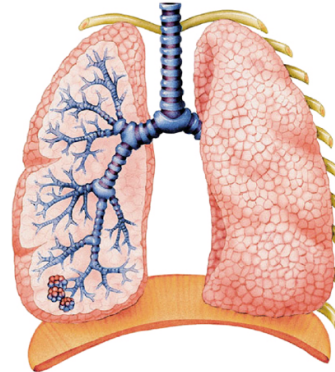


Micro-Vascular Exchange Units : Bio-Inspired Energy & Mass Transfer

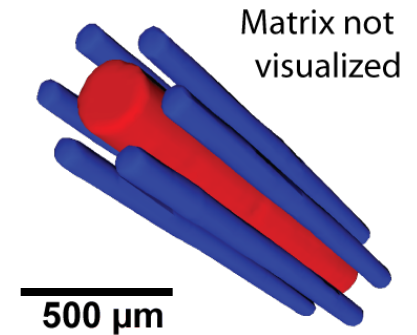
VaSC



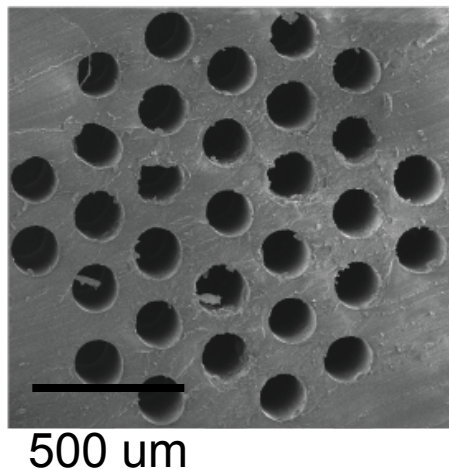
Our Motivation



Exchange Unit



Hierarchy



Next Year

Heat Transfer

Full
Hierarchy

Acknowledgements



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3M

Jian-Guo Zheng and Wytze Van Der Veer & Calit2 Microscopy Center and Laser Spectroscopy Facility at the UCI. Sabra Djomehri at UCSF for assistance with μ CT imaging. Hodge Harland, UCI Physical Sciences Machine Shop